



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. FREDERIC ALQUIN GROVES
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

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The President General's Message

THE month of August has a tender place in the hearts of all Daughters of the American Revolution. On August 9, 1890 Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Miss Mary Desha and Miss Eugenia Washington met at the home of Mrs. Walworth. At this meeting the undaunted three decided that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be national in scope. They decided to invite Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, to be the President General. In order to make a beginning, they proposed a Board of Managers, including Miss Desha as Chairman, Mrs. Walworth as Secretary, and Miss Washington as Registrar.

August 9, 1890 was a summation of the work, the daily work, during July that began from the moment that Miss Mary S. Lockwood replied to Senator Sherman's address. As you know Mr. William O. McDowell of Newark, New Jersey was aroused by this address, and gave invaluable aid to these women in organizing our National Society. Mr. McDowell had been very conversant with the necessary steps as he had done much to help with the organization of Sons of the American Revolution the previous year. August 9 was the day when many of the detailed plans were worked out that were set into motion at the meeting on Saturday, October 11, 1890—our official date of organization. At this time Miss Desha became our Vice President General and Mrs. Lockwood Historian General.

During the Sixth Continental Congress, in 1897, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth did, on August 9, 1890, prepare the constitution and appoint the leading officers of the National Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting, on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for the organization, and thus initiated and established the Society which therefrom entered upon its successful career; and

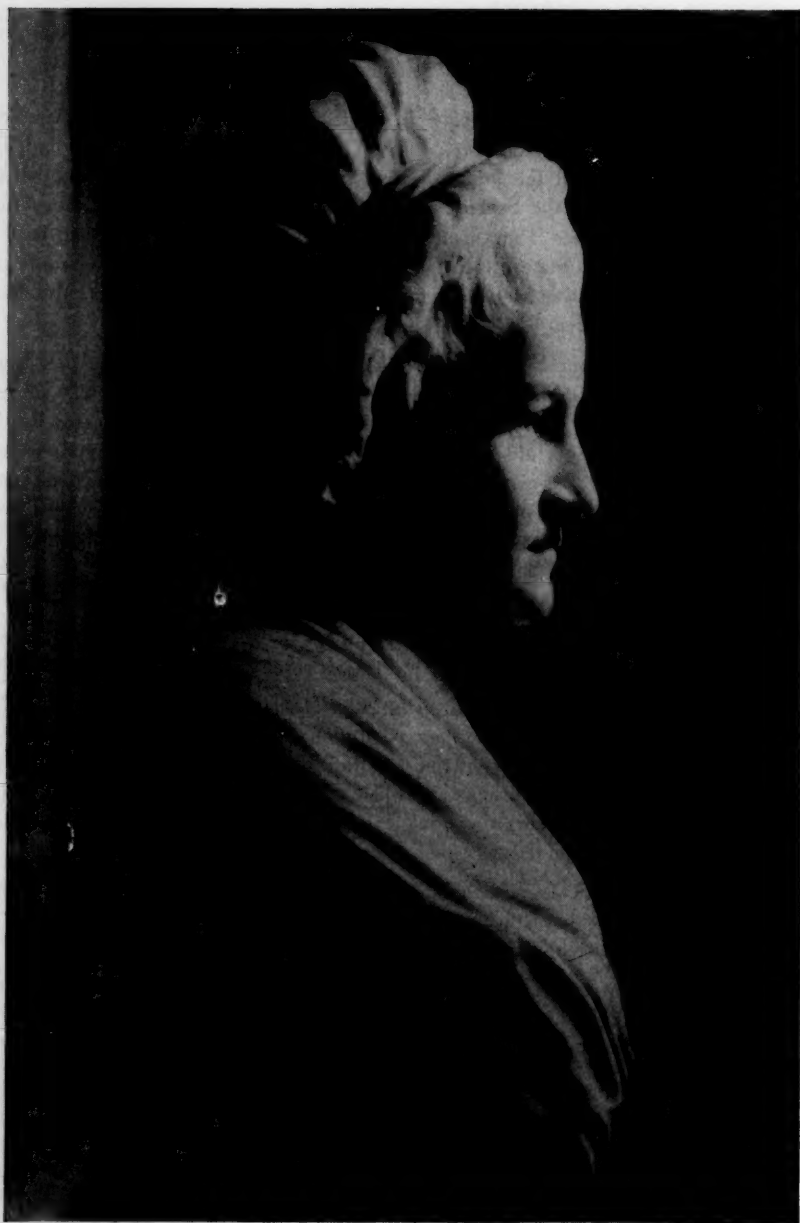
"Whereas, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, inspired a general interest in this subject, thus founding, by her pen, in the article published July 13, 1890, that she be recognized as a Founder, and four medals be awarded to these Founders of the Society.

"Resolved, That these four Founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, viz: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, shall be, and hereby are, officially recognized as Founders."

Let each of us do at least one constructive thing for our great Society in memory of our four Founders during the month of August. Whatever this service may be—a new member, a good piece of public relations, an idea for work in the year ahead, a better way to do an old job, a new idea; I can think of no better way to pay tribute to the memory of these fine women than for each of us to perform some act of Service. What a vast tribute it could be coming from more than 184,000 members.

Ellen H. Walworth

President General, N. S. D. A. R.



BUST OF MARTHA WASHINGTON

The engraving for the 1½¢ postage stamp was made from this photograph. The bust, made of Carrara marble is in Memorial Continental Hall and was presented by the Martha Washington Chapter in 1912.

I Am an American

By MRS. RALPH MINTENER

I AM proud and happy to be an American. I am also proud and happy to be European-born.

These seemingly contradictory statements are *not* the manifestation of a divided allegiance: they are the logical result of a dual background—and the necessary condition for a satisfactory integration into the American way of life.

Americans—consciously or not—are molded by the rich heritage of their varied nationalities; and, if they are a few generations removed from Europe, they nevertheless are influenced by the country from which their families originated.

The peculiarity of the American civilization, however, and its striking characteristic resides in the fact that different national traits have been blended, welded together by a strong bond of freedom—the seal of America—in which they esteem and respect each other.

The many features have composed a face of incomparable beauty, without losing any of their own charm. And in this face—as in a child's face—each of the parent civilizations can find a part of itself, in a new being, possessed of a new strength: the American Nation.

What are these Europeans whose cultures gave birth to ours—and who still contribute some of their present thinking to this country?

They are very different in character, in races, in languages, in religious and political beliefs and practices—even amongst themselves. They have one thing in common, however; their civilizations are very old.

Now, an old civilization has weaknesses. It is inclined to be very set in its ways; it may have harbored some injustices and hatreds for so long that they have become accepted standards. It may not have acquired all the wisdom which you would accept from age; it may even be well on its way to corruption. But it has usually developed a high set of intellectual and artistic values; it has a more sedate pace

of living which enables its people to pursue a richer inner life; it possesses an undeniable charm, due to its close association with the past; its members have the ability to laugh at themselves and at others also, as well as to criticize freely and mercilessly—which has caused them at times to be accused of cynicism, when it is only a matter of perfect detachment, acquired through the numerous tribulations of the centuries.

To a European child, 1620 is very recent history, indeed. Schoolboys can recite by heart accounts of 8th century events. Vestiges of extremely old times—going back even to the Romans—are still visible in many places. They do not have a complex about it: they merely take it as a part of their everyday life.

The newness of America, its Dynamism, fascinates Europeans; the first contact with it shocks them.

It is one thing to dream of a new life, in a new world—or to fall in love with one of its citizens—and it is quite another thing to take the irremissible step, to sever the old ties, to leave beloved faces, familiar surroundings, maybe forever . . .

Those who have gone through this agony never will forget it. For a while there is a panicky feeling, as though one was adrift on a raft, wondering if there would ever be a shore, and firm land again. There is a horrible doubt, almost a sense of guilt at leaving one's homeland. The seasickness which tortures the immigrant during the voyage is aggravated by those pangs. Thinking of the unknown, unfamiliar things is truly terrifying.

There will be new ways, new customs, a new language which will have to be used—no longer for fun or cultural purposes—but for the vital things of life; there will be new people.

And all of a sudden you find yourself to be a foreigner when you had regarded others in that category as a rarity and an interesting exception, whom you pitied for some unknown reason . . . Yes, even when a person has studied and prepared

for such an eventuality, it is a shaking experience.

In my case, the voyage itself was an introduction to the new world. I traveled on an American ship and no one spoke my language.

The arrival in New York was so beautiful that it erased all worries for the moment. It was a sunny morning with many low-hanging clouds left over from a misty dawn. Only the tops of the skyscrapers emerged in a blaze of sunrays, resting, it seemed, on a mysterious mountain, like a magic city of the air. I have never before or since contemplated such a glorious sight.

But on the train, the wrenching and aching started again. It was a different land—so incredibly vast, so strangely new, so thoroughly unlike the old one. The sick feeling pervaded me. Would I ever be able to implant new roots here? Oh! to overcome this misery of doubt, and fear, and loneliness!

And yet . . . the people on the train were attentive and obviously sympathetic. They had such kindly ways and faces that I decided that somehow, I would!

After a few months in the United States, life becomes gradually fascinating, intriguing, exciting, even when one is trying to keep "a clear head" . . .

There are sides to the country's vastness and newness which are bound to impress anyone.

There are beautiful sights which tug at your heart . . .

And, mostly, there are the People.

Americans are so unlike anybody else. They are sincere, generous, thoroughly hospitable; they take the newcomer into their homes and families and make him feel that he belongs, at last . . .

They are also infected with a contagious optimism (a balm to my war-ravaged outlook on life).

They are disarmingly curious—a fact which I first disliked, until I discovered that the questions were only prompted by human interest.

They *do* ask questions which are simply never asked in Europe! But one soon learns to take it in stride.

It becomes unexpectedly possible to make a home and to sink roots deep into the soil again. One day, the strange landscape loses its aloofness, the desert shows

its colorful, bewitching aspects, the great powerful rivers cease to frighten and reveal their majesty, and even the unimaginative and too-new cities, with their dismal rows of identical houses, become a cherished sight.

However, one must go back once more to the old land, before answering the call of the new one.

But when America welcomes you back as your ship enters New York once again, and when the warmth of home enfolds you as you see the now familiar skyline, there is but one choice . . .

I longed to be a part of the country which had thus secured its hold on me, incredible as this would have been a few years before, it was now home . . . more forcibly maybe than my former land had been. This was a home I had not taken for granted, a home which had had to be discovered, explored, established—sometimes painfully, even with the help of my wonderful husband who made it much easier for me to become adjusted—

It meant so much.

It had become so dear.

It had to be mine forever.

And I had to participate in its life. It seemed greedy and selfish to take so much and give nothing in return, and to live a marginal life in the midst of this pulsating land.

Finally, I wanted the grandiose landscapes, the enchanting deserts, the awesome mountains to be my own. Not just lent to me. But to belong to me, like they belonged to these other people, because I now loved them.

So—I became an American citizen and swore allegiance to my new country.

I heard the Judge admonish us that we could now have but one country, and it did not feel strange as I had thought it would, because I had made an amazing discovery:

The two heritages could be fused into one rich, exhilarating new experience. There needed be no tearing, no abyss to bridge, no doors to shut behind me forever; life in America could—and should—be a culmination and a fulfillment of my former life.

There are so many points of understanding.

(Continued on page 733)

The Thomas FitzSimons Mystery

BY MRS. FREDERIC ALQUIN GROVES

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

THERE is something in a mystery which appeals to us all. The interest occasioned by the search being made by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for a portrait of Thomas FitzSimons, one of the Signers of the Constitution, goes to prove the point.

Few subjects have brought more correspondence to the Society, both from this country and abroad. Every so often someone writes us that he or she has definitely discovered the portrait of Thomas FitzSimons or even more frequently someone writes to find out why a great patriotic Society is ignorant of the fact that there is a bronze statue of Thomas FitzSimons in Philadelphia. Usually the latter correspondents offer to supply a picture of the statue—at a price.

Unfortunately all the letters promising to supply a contemporary portrait of Thomas FitzSimons of Philadelphia appear to bear intrinsic evidence that the portrait offered cannot by any stretch of the imagination be that of the great Pennsylvania patriot. All have been thoroughly gone over by experts with knowledge of the field.

Sculptor Guiseppe Donato, unfortunately, had to draw upon his imagination for the statue of FitzSimons he was commissioned to create by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Norman J. Griffin, leading biographer of Thomas FitzSimons, wrote the National Society to this effect:

"Martin I. J. Griffin and myself have probably dug up and written more about Thomas FitzSimons than anyone else. During the Federal Constitution Celebration in Philadelphia in 1937, I was a member of the Committee which made a nation-wide search and offered a reward without success for information leading to a likeness of Thomas FitzSimons. The family of the descendants of Mr. FitzSimons' sister are neighbors of mine and they have many of his effects, but there is no family knowledge of any likeness."

Nevertheless for three years now the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have issued an annual news release asking Americans to search their attics and back parlors for portraits of an unidentified gentleman of the Revolutionary War Period.

Our members, as well as our friends, may well ask why we are so persistent in this search. The answer is that the portrait of FitzSimons is the only one missing from all collections of the Signers of the Constitution, and historians believe, from a study of FitzSimons' career, that he most probably did have a portrait painted.

One who clings to this theory is Dennis C. Kurjack, a historian in the United States Department of the Interior, who is attached to the Independence National Historical Park Project, Old Custom House, Philadelphia.

This last June both Independence Hall and the Library of Congress asked that whenever appeals were sent out by the National Society for a portrait of Thomas FitzSimons their names be mentioned as also being interested in any such portrait.

A good many people have asked why we and others are so sure a portrait of FitzSimons was painted. The answer to that lies in the analysis of the kind of man FitzSimons was. His career speaks for itself.

Not only was he a great patriot, an officer in Washington's Army, a member of the Council of Safety and of the Navy Board, but he was an organizer of the Bank of Pennsylvania, a founder of the Bank of North America, a president of the Delaware Insurance Company, and a founder and president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

He was also a member of the Board of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a subscriber to the Old Catholic Chapel in Willings Alley, an incorporator of St. Mary's Church, and

an original contributor of St. Augustine's Church, all of Philadelphia.

We must remember that since there were no photographers in those days it was virtually routine for prominent men to have their portraits painted. George Washington, you will remember, complained vigorously about being beset by portrait painters.

All the other Signers were painted. Was FitzSimons so different? No indeed, he was even a little more of a substantial merchant than many of the others. It is as inconceivable to fancy that he did not have a portrait, as it would be today to imagine that a man of similar stature had never been photographed. FitzSimons was too solid in his accomplishments for any responsible historian to be able to credit him with a phobia against contemporary artists.

What then is the answer? Some think he suffered from some discrimination, but most historians discount that. They believe the answer to be a very simple one. Although married, FitzSimons died without issue and his effects were scattered.

Time and again in history portraits have turned up and even been identified after the lapse of hundreds of years. As much skilled detective work can go into the identification of a portrait as can go into location one of the FBI's most wanted criminals.

In the years following the Revolution, artists had to be thrifty. When FitzSimon's effects were scattered, his portrait may have been used simply as a canvas. Another picture may well have been painted right over it. Modern methods of art detection will show that in a very short time. That uncovering goes on every day of the week.

Or again, how many portraits lie dusty, neglected and forgotten in attics, barn lofts, second hand shops and even in remote corners of museums sometimes?

Since we believe we have most substantial reasons for thinking a portrait of Thomas FitzSimons was painted, and no reason not to hope it may still be in existence, we will continue the search for the portrait of this great Irish-born patriot,

who contributed so much to the cause of the American Revolution.

We hope that eventually we can obtain for our museum at least some kind of memorabilia of FitzSimons.

When Paul Revere came to Philadelphia with the news of the punitive measures taken by the British against the port of Boston, a committee of Philadelphia met to consider the help given. Thomas FitzSimons was named as one of the thirteen members of the Committee of Correspondence, with authority to call a general meeting of the citizens.

When the fight at Lexington took place, FitzSimons was one of the Philadelphians who organized a company of volunteers. His company participated in the New Jersey campaign until January 1777 when they were ordered back to Philadelphia.

Later Alexander Hamilton called on FitzSimons for assistance and advice in establishing the financial policy of the government.

The great event of his career was membership in the convention which adopted the Constitution. When the signed Constitution was presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, FitzSimons led the arguments on its behalf.

There are some special pleaders in the ranks of FitzSimons biographers who feel that a "peculiar conspiracy of silence" has existed to deprive this great American patriot of the honor so justly due to him.

In some ways we would like to believe this. It would be rather gratifying to think that the widespread ignorance of and about the details of Thomas FitzSimons' life and career is most unusual, and that Americans in general know all about the other Signers of the great document we try so hard to preserve.

Historians, however, are in general agreement that this is simply not so. We all know far too little about most of the stalwart band of men who under the guidance of wise old Ben Franklin, invoked the aid of the Divine Providence to secure a Constitution giving the individual American the greatest freedom and justice known on this earth today.

The Story of the Siege of Bryan Station

BY VIRGINIA W. HOWARD

TURN your imagination back 174 years to August 16th, 1782 and imagine that your home is in a tiny log cabin forming part of the 300 ft. long, 150 ft. wide pioneer fort at Bryan Station in what was then Fayette County, Virginia.

On that morning 174 years ago all of the 45 men, 34 women and 65 children living in the little cabins at Bryan Station were tense and frightened because, during the preceding night (August 15th, 1782) a huge army of savage Indians, led by British and Canadian officers and soldiers had suddenly and silently surrounded the little fort. Captain Robert Johnson, the military leader of the settlement, was far away in Virginia. Captain John Craig, next in command, took charge and issued orders. Two of your friends had crept out in the darkness to run to other small settlements for help. At daybreak, Jemima Johnson and Polly Hawkins Craig led the way as all the women, girls and some of the little boys carried the heavy piggins and noggins down to the spring for water. The men stood at the loopholes with their long hunting rifles ready to fire at any movement or sign of the enemy. What joy filled your heart as the last one of the brave party returned safely to the fort gates with the precious water!

Later on this morning, August 16th, (1782) you heard the instructions given to some of the larger boys as they mounted horses and were told to ride out fast, shooting and yelling, and to circle around to the opposite gate of the fort; you held your breath until the last one of them had come racing back in safety and the big wooden gate was closed behind them!

With unspeakable terror you had seen the great number of painted warriors rise up to begin the attack! You heard men of the Fort shout that the renegade white men known as Simon Girty and Alexander McKee were with the Indians, urging them to

greater efforts against people who had once been their own friends. You saw the red coats of the British and Canadian officers mingling with the Indians! Hour after hour you saw every man, woman and child rushing here and there to lend a hand where it was most needed. You were conscious of many things as you, too, ran hither and thither in answer to frantic calls for more bullets; for more water; for another gun, or for a pole to fill an opening in the stockade walls. You saw lighted arrows set fire to two of the cabins! You saw women lift the smaller boys to the sloping roofs, give them wet garments and water to beat out the fires. As you ran past a cabin you heard a very old man praying that God would turn the wind to the opposite direction and save the fort, and later, you vaguely realized that his prayer had been answered—the fires were out! The wind blew directly in the opposite direction!

You saw women melting their precious pewterware for bullets; a young girl throwing her treasured gold beads into the melting pot and shouting she hoped to make a gold bullet which would find its way into Simon Girty's heart—he who had long boasted no mere leaden bullet would kill him! Perhaps you saw another young girl snatch her baby brother from the sugar-trough cradle and put out the burning arrow which had fallen upon him. Little did you dream, in that hour of great terror, that the baby, Richard Mentor Johnson, would grow up to become a Vice-President of the then unborn United States of America!

So the horrible hours of August 16th, 1782 passed. Each man loading, re-loading, firing over and over again and again at any sign of an enemy high in the tree-tops or from behind nearby stumps in the clearing. Through openings in the stockade wall you saw the fine gardens, the

good crops, trampled and destroyed; all the houses outside the stockade wall burned; the cows and hogs killed, the horses driven away.

In mid-afternoon everyone was cheered by the arrival of some mounted men who rode madly down the dusty trail and reached the safety of the stockade. The dust kicked up by the horses and the speed at which they rode made them poor targets for the Indians lying in ambush beside the trail. With their coming, hope sprang up but, along with everybody else, you held an additional fear in your heart because other men, coming to aid in your defense, were without horses and were surrounded in the cornfield where they could not tell friend from foe; where each man had to use his gun as a club and then run for his life!

During the fearful night (August 16th, 1782) you heard brave Aaron Reynolds shouting defiance at the renegade, Simon Girty, who demanded that the fort surrender. Reynolds told Girty that help was coming and that the people within the stockade at Bryan Station would never surrender to the British and Indians.

At last it was the morning of August 17th. Everyone within the little fort was battered, weary and still afraid. It was marvelous that not one had been killed although a number had been wounded. All was quiet without but with constant watchfulness the men stood with ready guns. By mid-morning, help had come! Mounted men approached and hailed the garrison. Daniel Boone with 12 men from Boone Station, 5 miles to the eastward; a small group from the small fort at Lexington, 5 miles to the south, were the first to reach Bryan Station. During the day others came from Boonesborough. All viewed with sorrow and anger the desolation surrounding the settlement.

Scouting parties went out and learned that the enemy had stolen away in the hours before dawn, leaving their campfires

burning and meat roasting in the embers. The bodies of Robert Adkinson and David Mitchell were found and brought into the stockade. The Indians had killed and scalped them in the cornfield. You witnessed the burial of these brave men just outside the stockade walls, their lives given in defense of the settlers of Bryan Station.

So passed the 17th day of August, 1782. With the coming of the 18th, most of the men at Bryan Station, with all those who had come to its defense, were ready to set forth upon the trail of the enemy and drive them entirely out of the country—back to the Indian towns north of the Ohio River and to Detroit where the hated British officer known as “hair-buying Hamilton” had his British headquarters.

It was with fearful heart that you saw the men depart. All of the 180 were well mounted and well armed. They said it would be easy to follow the plain trail left by what Daniel Boone and others estimated to be 500 Indians and some 75 British and Canadians.

Two days later by twos, threes and singly, the survivors of a bitter defeat at the Battle of Blue Licks made their way back to Bryan Station with details of the horrible slaughter of the pioneers. All hearts were heavy in this darkest hour of the settlement of Kentucky. However, the following November 3rd, Great Britain acknowledged the Independence of the United States and on September 3rd, 1783 a Treaty of Peace was signed and the Revolutionary War was ended.

(The site of the Siege of Bryan Station is a beautiful Fayette County farm and a Memorial Wall surrounds the spring. The State of Kentucky has made a State Park at the site of the Battle of Blue Licks—we hope to see a greater and finer memorial at the site of Bryan Station. The Siege of Bryan Station and the Battle of Blue Licks were a part of the Revolutionary War and Kentucky men, women and children shared in defending their homes and their nation against an overwhelming enemy.)

Investment Trust Fund

Aren't you proud of your National Society's magnificent buildings in Washington? The care and maintenance of them takes money. The best insurance of such care is the Investment Trust Fund. Does your chapter contribute to this fund?

D. A. R. Honors Woman Patriot Printer of Revolution

BY MARY SPARGO

IN honor of the Revolutionary War heroine who was the first to print the Declaration of Independence with the signatures of the Signers, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, sent special congratulations to the Omaha, Nebraska, D.A.R. Chapter named for the comparatively unsung heroine.

The Chapter is the Mary Katherine Goddard Chapter of Omaha, Neb., named for the Baltimore, Md., printer, who first printed the Declaration of Independence complete with the names of Signers in January, 1777. Her broadside was issued at the direction of the Continental Congress, and is of great value to historians since it bears evidence of when certain signatures were affixed to the Declaration.

Mrs. Groves was joined in sending congratulations by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, and some of the members of the Nebraska Congressional delegation.

The Postmaster General had a special interest in honoring Mary Katherine Goddard because she took over the printing press of her brother, William Goddard, while he was establishing a chain of private mail riders to carry his paper, the Maryland Journal. That chain became the foundation of the first post rider express system of the Continental Post Office. William Goddard later became the Surveyor of Post Roads.

In his letter to Mrs. Groves, Mr. Summerfield said, "The Postal Service feels a close kinship with Mary Katherine Goddard since her brother's chain of private mail riders carrying his paper, the Maryland Journal, were so closely linked with the later evolution of the first pony rider express system of the Continental Post Office."

The Interior Secretary is from Nebraska and sent his congratulations to his fellow

citizens of the Cornhusker State for their wise selection of a name for their D.A.R. Chapter.

Mr. Seaton pointed out that the Continental Congress bestowed the honor of printing the Declaration of Independence on Mary Katherine Goddard because its members were well aware she had faced hardship and the perils of enemy conspiracy to carry forward the cause of American liberty. "The names of Mary Goddard and her brother William are among the brightest in the history of the American Press. They were leaders in the fight for freedom, thus fulfilling one of the highest traditions of their calling." Mr. Seaton said.

In sending her congratulations to Mrs. Einar Viren, Regent, Mary Katherine Goddard Chapter, Mrs. Groves said:

"One of the major purposes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the spread of knowledge of the glorious history of the United States, so that national patriotism—love of country—may be increased.

"American women may well be proud that the Continental Congress deliberately entrusted the work of printing the first copy of the Declaration of Independence—complete with signatures—to a woman, Mary Katherine Goddard.

"There is something thrilling to us in the knowledge that a woman's hand set the type for that immortal document creating a new nation dedicated to the proposition that men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"It was not an easy road that Mary Katherine Goddard chose when she elected to follow her brother from Providence, R. I., to Philadelphia, and later to Baltimore. She and her mother, while her mother lived, as well as the brother were hounded by Tory enemies all during the

dark days before the Revolution.

"Her firmness in the right and her perseverance in serving the cause of her country sets a shining example not only to us, but we hope to all succeeding generations. There were times in her lifetime when only what seemed to be the interposition of Divine Providence enabled her to be faithful to the trust her brother left with her.

"We hope that this recognition of the name of your Chapter by the National Society will stimulate greater studies of this comparatively unsung patriot.

"Recognition of her work has been obscured partly because the very first copy of the Declaration struck off was done July 4, or 5, 1776 by John Dunlap of Philadelphia but his copy bore no signatures for the simple reason that all the signatures had not at that time been affixed.

"Sometimes we are all prone to forget that just as perilous days call for complete

selflessness and dedication on the part of the nation's manpower, so do they demand the same sacrifice on the part of women.

"Women and children always suffer first at the hands of tyrants, and must support liberty under law even more intensely than men.

"We are glad the Continental Congress recognized the ability and devotion of Mary Katherine Goddard, and we hope her example will serve to remind the Congress today that there are millions of American women equally devoted to the cause of Liberty."

First among the Nebraska Congressional delegation to send congratulations was Senator Carl T. Curtis, who said it was significant that the Continental Congress turned to a woman for this all important task and called upon the Chapter to find a way of seeing to it that future generations know more about this illustrious woman.

The Land-The People-The Opportunity

THE LAND

Here names are beautiful as mountain snow:
Niagara, Shenandoah, Delaware,
Shoshone, Rising Sun, Arapaho,
Yosemite, Laredo, and Eau Claire.
Hill, woodland, prairie, mountain, lake and stream

In ever varied loveliness unroll
Before our eyes, with grandeur more supreme
Than pictures on a venerated scroll.

From shore to shore her magnitude compels
Humility of mind. Her wealth in gold,
Farm, forest, flocks, and waterways excels
All tales of treasure men have ever told.
Her vast magnificence fits her to be
The homeland worthy of men brave and free.

THE PEOPLE

The homeland worthy of men brave and free
Produced a people venturesome and strong.
With kindness as untrammelled as the sea,
With homespun humor, and contempt for wrong.

Their ax blades whanged, their rough-hewn
plows cut straight
Across the sod. They sowed their lives like seed

Into the nation they envisioned great
And worked to make their dream accomplished deed.

From the four corners of the world they came
To found a new republic which would rise

In startling splendor, like a soaring flame
Whose brilliance floods the planet-studded skies.

They left a heritage, by life and death:
The land where freedom breathed her first pure breath.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The land where freedom breathed her first pure breath

Revealed man's right to rule, when tyrants scourged

Mankind. The people broke the bonds of death,

Oppressing them, and Lazarus-like emerged,
When sons of freedom, called American,
In earth's lone citadel of liberty,
Had shown the wonders wrought, when common man

Lives unencumbered by old tyranny.

Here Pilgrim faith in God and man became
The corner stone on which our fathers reared
A nation that would hold a beacon flame
For all who followed where it pioneered.
Let us, like them, so live that earth may be
Aware the God who made man, made man free.

Gail Brook Burket

Mrs. Walter Cleveland Burket whose poem appears above, is First Vice-Regent, Fort Dearborn Chapter, D. A. R. She received a Freedoms Foundation award this spring for her poem, "I Love America".

BBC from Washington

By DOUGLAS WILLIS

THIS is Douglas Willis reporting to the BBC from Washington.

On the opening night, when a Marine Band plays and a huge American flag unfurls from the ceiling, the Constitution Hall will be filled by four thousand Daughters of the American Revolution who will have come to Washington from every one of the 48 States and from Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. They will be representing 180 thousand other Daughters who, one and all, can claim to be direct descendents of the men who fought in the war of the American Revolution. What sort of women are they: A light-hearted reply from one of them: "Often middle-aged matrons with fancy hats and buried under orchids." The objective of these ladies—to protect, defend, and perpetuate the traditions, ideals and institutions of the United States. They come from all walks of life, many are independently wealthy but the vast majority are in the middle income group. They belong to more than two thousand, seven hundred local chapters of the Society. Each Chapter devotes its efforts to helping its community; in working for the Red Cross, collecting and copying old Church records, restoring historical buildings, and teaching newly arrived immigrants to read, write, to learn the language and about American history. The Society's sense of history was made evident during this past week when it became known that the D.A.R. had secured hotel rooms for all its delegates while Republicans, Democrats and newspaper editors who are holding conventions at the same time, were unable to get accommodation. The Society's President General, Gertrude Sprague Carraway, said, "We got there fustest with the mostest"—a phrase attributed to a Confederate General, Nathan Bedford Forrest.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have held to the undeviating principles of Americanism on which their Society was founded in 1890. They are devoted to the heritage of the past but in

one way or another their activities touch nearly every phase of current American life—civic, educational, health and national defense.

The Society is militantly anti-Communist and determined that America should be strong. Patriotism, Americanism and an appreciation of the historical past with particular emphasis on what has been described as the world's most successful revolt—"the rebellion against the Mother Country"—as one Daughter put it to me—are the three guiding principles of the Society. Prospective members ransack libraries and old records for their family trees. One lady told me how, after being admitted, she wanted to find out if the British General Tryon had been responsible for burning down her great great great Grandmother's home town of Greenwich, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary War. She spent much time in the Society's excellent library. Well, I asked, *was* he responsible? "Indeed he was," she replied. "And what's more his troops stuck their bayonets in my ancestor's dining room ceiling while they were waiting for her to bring their dinner."

In Washington, at their massive marble, colonnaded headquarters, the Daughters maintain a splendid museum containing some six thousand items of historical interest. They include a life mask of George Washington, a pinch of tea from the Boston Tea Party—Captain John Paul Jones' spectacles, a brooch made from George Washington's hair and some spoons designed by Paul Revere. One delightful room is panelled and furnished with wood salvaged from the reclaimed hulk of the British ship *Augusta*, sunk in the Delaware Channel in 1777 during a battle for control of the approaches to Philadelphia. The museum is a small part of an educational program which, extended to schools and colleges around America, has cost the Society more than one million, two hundred thousand dollars in the last three years alone. The Daughters give

(Continued on page 732)

The Sick Soldier of the Revolution

By MABELLE B. MCGUIRE

"DECEMBER, 1776. Item: General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, orders established an army base hospital at Bethlehem."

Such news should have made headlines in the papers of Boston, Baltimore and Charlestown, but no doubt it went unnoticed. News traveled no faster than the speediest horse and rider, and with the heavy snows of December and January, even swift horses had to slow down. It was spring before many of the colonists heard about the new army hospital.

After a year of campaigning, Washington realized the importance of a hospital where the wounded soldiers could be taken. As the fighting in 1776 was concentrated around New Jersey, the little town of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania was a happy choice.

At Bethlehem there lived a Christian brotherhood known as the Moravians. These people had emigrated originally from Germany and settled in eastern Pennsylvania about 1740. In their religious beliefs they were not unlike the Quakers with whom they lived in harmony. In the summer of 1777, after the battle at Brandywine, these devoted Christians cared for the war casualties who were brought in to the army hospital. In October, after the fighting at Germantown, more wounded were taken to Bethlehem, and the hospital was soon full.

TYPHUS

Then in December of 1777, one year after the establishment of the hospital, trouble arrived. Fever patients were brought in from Valley Forge, fifty miles away. They were transported by wagons and arrived half dead from the long, cold journey. Unfortunately they were placed with the gun-wounded and amputees. No one knew the importance of isolation, and no one knew how contagious was the "camp" or "putrid" fever from which these patients were suffering.

The kind Moravians nursed the soldiers and did for them what they could. Many

of the nurses came down with the disease, as did the other patients. At one time they were so crowded that the men had to lie on pallets of straw, side by side, and as soon as a corpse was removed, a new sufferer took its place.

This picture of desperate trouble was duplicated at Ephrata, nearly fifty miles west of Valley Forge, where, at the Cloisters, the good men of the Dunker sect nursed the fever cases in their monastic homes. At Valley Forge, too, there were dozens of patients suffering from this malady. They were cared for in the little stone school house which was converted into a hospital as soon as Washington's half-frozen army entered the vale. Also there were make-shift hospital huts constructed for each regiment in the encampment, but these huts, too, were overcrowded.

This fever had plagued the armies of Europe for centuries, and the armies in America were not immune to it. Not until 1909 was the cause of the disease known. Then it was that Charles Nicolle discovered that the body louse was the carrier. The louse transmitted it to man, its host. The disease was typhus.

A man could be taken suddenly or by slow degrees, but either way, the disease ran to a pattern. The fever, alternating with chills, was followed by severe headache and body pains. On the fourth or fifth day a rash appeared, starting usually on the trunk and shoulders and spreading out to the arms and legs and sometimes even to the soles of the feet and the palms of the hands. Delirium usually accompanied the rash, and the fever was often fatal.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox epidemics were common. One of the first to break out in the war was on Arnold's march to Quebec. It seemed to follow the soldiers as did the trench fever. Although an inoculation against smallpox had been discovered, it was uncommon. Many religious people believed that it was

sinful to interfere with the will of God, and that a form of vaccination with an injection of virus of the disease was surely against God's judgment. Also an inoculation was expensive, so most of the army volunteers were without that protection. Instead, they were dosed with a mixture which consisted of calomel, jalap, niter elixer, vitriol, Peruvian bark, and Virginia snakeroot. The latter was to "thin" the blood. After this horrible purge, a patient either died or recovered. Only the strong survived!

To a young cabinet-maker and sailor, one Caleb Haskell of Newburyport, Massachusetts, we are indebted for notes he made in his diary of 1775. He went with Benedict Arnold on the march to Quebec. On December 6, he made this entry in his journal: "We are getting in readiness to lay siege to Quebec. The small pox is all around us, and there is danger of its spreading in the army."

There follows a day-by-day account of cannonading and counter-firing, of wounded and dead, until on December 16th he wrote, "I am unwell, and have been for three days unfit for duty." The next day he wrote, "I was ordered to the hospital. A bad storm; could not go." On December 18th he entered this brief statement, "Myself and four more of our company were carried to the Nunnery hospital."

His entry of Tuesday, the 19th reads: "Today three of those who came to the hospital with me broke out with the small-pox; I have the same symptoms." On Wednesday he wrote, "This morning my bedfellow, with myself, were broke out with the small-pox; we were carried three miles out in the country out of the camp; I am very ill." His meager statement the following day was "The small-pox spreads fast in our army."

In spite of his suffering, young Haskell continued his daily reports, though briefly. On December 22nd, his only statement was: "Poor attendance; no bed to lie on; no medicine to take; troubled much with a sore throat." The next day he wrote, "My distemper works very bad. Does not fill out." But on Christmas eve he entered, "I feel much better today; am able to sit up much of the day." The December 25th entry reads: "Christmas; a pleasant day." He was now on the mend!

On January 1, 1776, Caleb Haskell, in spite of his weakness, shouldered his pack and returned to camp where he found that most of his company had been taken or killed. While he was invalided, the war had progressed, and badly for the Americans. Caleb could thank the smallpox for saving his life.

GANGRENE

One of the horrors of Valley Forge was gangrene which developed from frost bite. Many of the soldiers were improperly clad and some were without shoes. At White-marsh and Gulph Mills, they had camped in zero weather without tents and blankets. The march to Valley Forge had used the last remnant of shoe leather, and many men had to tie their scarves or shirts about their feet to finish the journey. They arrived on December 19, 1777. Three days later General Washington reported to Congress that nearly 3,000 of his soldiers were unfit for military duty because of the lack of footwear and clothes.

The situation grew worse instead of better. When a man did sentry duty in the snow, he placed his hat under his feet instead of on his head. Many men did without their own tatters in order to fully dress a comrade who had some duty to perform in the bitter winds. But in spite of these tokens of heroism and devotion, there were many cases of frozen feet, and amputations were necessary.

The operation was performed without the blessed oblivion of anesthetic. The patient took a strong drink of spirits. He was then held down by several men while the surgeon sawed off the rotten limb and sewed the stump. If infection set in, another amputation was necessary. This might go on until the patient died from loss of blood or from suffering.

PNEUMONIA

"Lung" fever, or pneumonia was also common. A cure for this was blood-letting. The doctor applied several leeches to the patient. These parasites sucked his blood until they were bloated and had to be knocked off. The impurities of the blood were supposedly drawn off in this fashion. If the man had a strong constitution, he survived.

MALNUTRITION

Another malady from which the soldiers at Valley Forge suffered was malnutrition. Men begged and stole what they could from the countryside, but the little they got was not enough. Their potatoes froze. The small amount of rice in the commissary was given to the sick, and the soldier who could still stand on his two legs, got "firecake." This was a flat, pasty cake made of flour and water and baked on a hot stone. Some of the men made a weak soup from the clams they found in the river. There was a bit of mutton or rabbit meat on rare occasions.

Naturally they weakened with such a diet, and many were plagued with scurvy. These gaunt, hollow-eyed, pitifully thin men were prey to every disease. It was not until spring, when the spawning shad went up the Schuylkill, that the soldiers of the Continental Army got enough to eat.

CAMP SANITATION

General Washington realized that with so many men encamped at Valley Forge, sanitary precautions were necessary. The men were no longer on the march, but were quartered in the huts that they themselves constructed. A man could no longer step out-of-doors to relieve himself at will. If he did, he was taken by the guard and punished. Headquarters sent out an order for a "vault" to be built in the woods several hundred feet from the cabins. Only the hospital huts were equipped with "thrones," so the soldiers had to go to the vaults. Without this sanitary measure, the disease rate would have been even higher.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Congress set up an army medical department with Dr. William Shippen, Jr. as the director general. He was one of a

group of doctors who became famous as the most outstanding physicians in America. They were connected with the Philadelphia Hospital that had been established by Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Thomas Bond. Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had studied with the famous Dr. John Redman, was appointed the physician general of the army. He did what he could to improve conditions, but Congress gave him very little support.

Dr. Rush was a brave physician. He went into battle with the men and tended their wounds in front of the enemy fire. At Brandywine he was nearly captured by the British. Always he worked beyond the call of duty, but he grew weary of the lethargic attitude of Congress. To him disease was an enemy as dangerous as the English. He published a pamphlet entitled "Directions for Preserving the Health of Soldiers," worked for the betterment of military sanitation, and tried to improve the military hospitals. The crowded conditions of the latter worried him. When he saw that he was getting but little cooperation from the Congress and from Dr. Shippen, he resigned. It is said that he told General Washington in no uncertain terms what he thought of the set-up. His contention was that if the British army could keep down the disease to a minimum, the Americans could do the same.

And in time the Americans did. With stricter sanitation, medical care, improved nursing, and the ever-growing confidence of people in medical knowledge, the army grew stronger. The black winter of 1777-78 passed, and the health of the men improved. The ragtail army of '77 became the well-trained Continental Army of '78. In 1781 it was the British who had to bow out at Yorktown, because the sick soldier of the Revolution had become a strong man.

ORIGIN OF THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

The Upham Family Society has been leading a movement for many years to have James B. Upham declared officially the originator of the Pledge to the Flag and takes exception to the statement in our June issue "Our Flag" that Francis Bellamy was the originator of the pledge.

The facts as given by the Upham Family Society are these: The records show that this pledge was written in tentative form by James B. Upham, a member of the Perry Mason Company of Boston, publishers of the *Youth's Companion*, and was later rounded out and put into final form by the members of the firm and the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*.

The original pledge was simple:

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

It was first given wide publicity through the official program of the National Public Schools Celebration of Columbus Day which was printed in the *Youth's Companion* of September 8, 1892, and at the same time was sent out in leaflet form to schools throughout the country.

National Defense

BY MARY BARCLAY (MRS. RAY L.) ERB

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

AS the recently appointed National Chairman of National Defense, I greet you with a sense of humbleness before the greatness of our National Society. Leadership in any degree, in any group, for any purpose, is a public trust. I am deeply conscious of that trust.

Among the objectives of our National Society, as listed in the "Act of Incorporation" we find the following: . . . "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

The following is from the HANDBOOK of the National Society. "One of the principal goals of the Committee (National Defense) is to have an informed membership. We wish our members to have information on the hazards which confront our country and also to help them see through the fog of propaganda which ever surrounds us. By being fully informed our members will be able to pass that information on to other people with whom they are associated. If one is informed, she becomes interested, and if she is interested she will act accordingly."

We "Daughters" are dedicated to, and working together for, certain noble objectives which may be described in one phrase—unselfish service to our country. May we never hesitate to condemn by voice and action, all forces—individual and collective—which would weaken and eventually destroy our Republic, but ever remain fearless and strong in our traditional position of leadership, and consistently loyal to the faith and trust placed in us by our Founding Fathers.

As your chairman, I rededicate myself to the objectives of our National Society, and to the purposes and ideals upon which this Nation was founded, and as our forefathers did—ask God's guidance and help in keeping our cause righteous, and making it successful.

Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb

TRADE O.T.C.

An organization for trade cooperation would seem to be the answer to many of our economic problems with other nations. How better could we cooperate than by trade? What could be simpler than to be a good customer for the exports of our Allies and in turn to supply them with our own surpluses. Give them trade instead of aid.

But nothing in the field of international relations is ever as simple or direct as it appears to be. A pair of French kid gloves, on sale in your favorite shop, will give little indication of the complicated foreign exchange, tariff rates, quotas, wage rates and reciprocal agreements that went into the exchange of these gloves for American dollars with which to buy raw materials for French factories.

For this reason governments and their agencies must lay down rules and regulations for trade between countries, and must process the smallest transaction. The matter of greatest concern in this proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation, is just how will our trade be handled and by what particular branch of our government.

When Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, first introduced the Reciprocal Trade Treaties in 1934, the western democracies were all hopeful that we had found at last a workable system for our foreign trade. This ideal, as splendid as it was, created only a handful of treaties, largely with South American countries, and covered a pitifully small group of commodities.

Following World War II, we joined 22 other nations at Geneva and created in 1947 a trade pact entitled General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This organization now handles 80% of the world's trade among its thirty-four members. Since its inception, GATT has limped along, with no nation completely satisfied, but with many of them hopeful

that this machinery would in time lower U. S. tariffs. Our Reciprocal Trade Act permits the President to reduce our own tariffs 5% a year for three years, and to cut all duties on imports which exceed 50% of their value. With these concessions, our fellow members in GATT, are now making a concerted drive to enter our markets with more and more of their goods.

Now we are asked to join the Organization for Trade Cooperation, which will allow us but one vote along all the other members, in the administration of GATT. The purpose of this new organization would seem to be largely a means of involving us more directly in trade treaties, many of which are designed to exploit our purchasing power in exchange for doubtful benefits offered us.

In spite of the fact that under our Constitution, only Congress is empowered to set tariffs, the elaborate machinery which we have built up around our foreign trade, has now passed this power on to the President, who cannot possibly hope to make the many individual decisions required by our volume of foreign transactions.

Let us assume that a cotton manufacturer in the South is forced to close his plant because he cannot compete with Japanese imports of finished cotton cloth. He is greatly handicapped by our Government's support prices, which keeps the price of raw cotton very high. He pays \$1.37 an hour for labor, which is a large factor in production costs, while Japanese labor costs 13 cents an hour. If he makes cotton blouses, he must compete with Japanese blouses selling for one-third of his price on our local markets. When he reports his dilemma to the Federal Government, he can only hope for a special ruling to cover his case, or a subsidy, both of which require Presidential decisions. Even if the President were able to study his particular case, there could be no possible remedy for two years. In the meantime, he has gone into bankruptcy and the Japanese merchants are making vast profits from our markets.

Much of our assistance under the Marshall Plan and our Grants-in-Aid helped West Germany and Japan as well as our Allies, to rebuild their factories. With our customary lack of foresight, we permitted them to build up their luxury

industries, which depend largely upon our purchasing power. When we offer them our lush markets, we are renouncing one of our greatest assets, the buying power of our average citizen. Our high standard of living is due directly to our private invested capital, which is the essential difference between the private capitalistic systems and the state capitalistic systems.

Even when we buy of their luxury goods as we are doing now most generously, the European manufacturers are not able to apply their profits made from the U. S. sales to the purchase of additional raw materials to continue their production, but must apply these profits to the operation of their business. Under closed economies, operating with socialistic restrictions upon trade, business has not the necessary private investment capital to insure the continuation of their production without state assistance in some form. And so the vicious cycle will continue with their trade restrictions working against our reciprocal agreements.

We should replace our foreign aid program with trade, but unless this trade can operate on a profitable basis of give and take, it is not properly speaking trade at all, but rather another form of subsidy, at the expense of our own industries. We are faced with large surpluses, particularly in farm products, and our industries require foreign markets if they are to continue to expand at their present rate. But our trade must be placed upon a commercial basis and no longer permitted to be a matter of diplomatic handouts. Production must be encouraged by profits, rather than discouraged by trade restrictions, that must be sustained by government subsidies.

If political considerations prevent the passage this year of the bill to make us a member of OTC, we are still faced with the continuing operations of GATT, and the popular fallacy that we must continue to finance socialistic economies in order to prevent Russia from helping them. Russia can only promise the advantages and living standards, that we alone can deliver. Our help and leadership should be directed toward assisting these nations to free their potential production, rather than accepting the restrictions imposed upon them by state controls.

In order to lead the free world back to full production and the competitive markets, we must first insist upon returning to the provisions of our Constitution in the matter of restoring to Congress all powers over tariffs and foreign trade. To do this, a Congressional Agency would seem to be necessary, with full authority to hear complaints, recommend suggestions and eventually watch over the operation of trade under the jurisdiction of Congress. Above all, we should retain at all times our prerogative over all of our trade relations, through our Congress and through a lively public participation in our foreign negotiations. Few business men know of our existing treaties, until they discover them through their violation of some restrictions, or being refused the right to negotiate a contract.

Our trade relations with foreign powers should rest upon two main principles: (a) true reciprocity and (b) maintenance of a free economy. Reciprocal trade should release the potential productivity of every participating country, and by offering foreign markets, keep its economy free.

NARCOTIC BILLS

A subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Price Daniel of Texas, included the following in its report: "The United States has more narcotic addicts, both in total numbers and relative population, than any other nation in the Western World . . . Names of new drug addicts are being reported at the rate of over 1,000 per month. Thirteen per cent of the addicts are less than 21 years of age." A high percentage of juvenile delinquency can be traced to the use of drugs.

On May 31, 1956, the Senate passed a bill to strengthen the narcotics law. It calls for stiff penalties for use of the telephone, mails, or other communication facilities to violate the law. Heroin, a morphine derivative, is the narcotic used by 80 per cent of drug addicts in this country. The bill calls for the death penalty, on recommendation of juries, for the sale of the drug to juveniles, and for third convictions of smuggling and peddling it.

The House Ways and Means Committee meanwhile approved a narcotics bill without a death sentence, but providing for much stiffer jail sentences and fines. The

bill provides for smugglers and peddlers to get 5 to 20 years on the first offense, and 10 to 40 years for subsequent offenses. No probation or suspension of sentence would be permitted and fines could go as high as \$20,000.

Both Senate and House bills would give sweeping new powers to federal narcotic agents, including the right to carry firearms, and increase their number from 225 to 400.

The passage of these bills will certainly be of tremendous assistance in the efforts to protect our youth from becoming victims of this tragic habit.

CONCURRENT FEDERAL AND STATE POWER

Communism should be fought by Federal and State Governments. There isn't any proviso in the Constitution which expressly grants to the Federal Government the right or the power to legislate exclusively in matters of subversion, sedition or treason. In Article I, Section 8 in the Constitution there are powers granted to the Federal Government. The State subversive laws in no way impede the operation of those powers.

In the Smith Act and other anti-subversion legislation Congress never intended that it should pre-empt the field regarding subversion. If Congress had intended to do so they would have clearly stated so in the Act.

Congressman Smith of Virginia, author of the Smith Act, stated on the floor of the House of Representatives that the Smith Act had nothing "to do with State Laws." An attempt to overthrow the Federal Government is a threat against the States. Too, an act of subversion against a State is an act of subversion against the United States.

If the Communists intend to destroy our Federal Government they also would intend to destroy our States.

States should have concurrent power with the Federal Government. If the Federal Government retains exclusive jurisdiction, the Federal Bureau of Investigation would certainly have to be increased adequately to investigate this field of subversion. Concurrent subversive laws could not hinder operation of our Federal Subversive Laws. The States have admin-

istered their actions in harmony with the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation who administer the law. State Agencies have been very helpful to our Federal law enforcement officers.

Our Federal Government is based on power granted by the sovereign States and such power not granted was reserved to the States themselves and to the people.

States certainly would not divest themselves of the power to legislate against subversion or attempts to overthrow their respective Governments. Each State should have the right to have and to enforce such laws.

Never in history has it been more important for the American people to be vigilant to the menace which faces the free world. We might as well recognize Communism for what it is—a conspiracy. This conspiracy has been growing for over a hundred years and there is no reason to believe that it will end tomorrow. We should use all the means available to combat this conspiracy.

The State Attorney-General and State Police Organizations are doing good work and we should not be deprived of it. The citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside depend equally upon both to preserve their rights and liberties. We look to our local and State police for protection against criminal activities. We should look to these agencies for protection from a greater threat—that of overthrowing our Government.

The States have a constitutional right to take measures to protect themselves against subversion. Under the Constitution the States are sovereign bodies except to the extent they have delegated specific powers to the Federal Government.

The States have never delegated to the Federal Government the right of self-protection. The best evidence of this is the fact that in the Second Article of the Bill of Rights, the right of the States to maintain their own militias is expressly acknowledged.

For their own protection the States have an undeniable legitimate interest in preserving the National Government as well as their own governments. For that reason the States have a Constitutional right to share the sedition field concurrently with the Federal Government.

The Justice Department filed an *amicus curiae* brief which dealt with the point as follows:

"The administration of the various state laws has not in the course of the fifteen years that the federal and state sedition laws have existed side by side, in fact interfered with, embarrassed or impeded the enforcement of the Smith Act. The significance of this absence of conflict in administration or enforcement of the federal and state sedition laws will be appreciated when it is realized that this period has included the stress of wartime security requirements and the federal investigation and prosecution under the Smith Act of the principal national and regional Communist leaders."

States have played an extremely important role in exposing and bringing to justice persons who are dedicated to the forceful overthrow of our government and the destruction of our way of life. Let us hope Congress will make it clear that no act of Congress dealing with subversion and more specifically with communism, shall be construed as saying that Congress intends to take away the concurrent jurisdiction of the states in the sedition field.

RED SUMMER CAMPS

Parents are being advised to be very careful and investigate well when selecting a summer camp for their children.

On May 27, 1956, a joint state legislative committee filed a report establishing that the Communists created a network of Red-dominated summer camps in New York and surrounding states. The committee said: "It can be stated with assurance that the establishment of Communist-dominated camps is not incidental or isolated, but is a fixed part of a calculated plan." Many parents have been misled by promises of healthy surroundings for their children. The committee found in every case that the well-being of the children was subordinated to their indoctrination in Communist thinking.

It was Lenin who said: "Give us a child for eight years and it will be a Communist forever."

HANDBOOK CHALLENGED, UPHELD

A special "Statutory Court" composed of three federal judges May 8th refused to halt permanently distribution of a "Handbook for Americans" prepared by the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee. Under S. Con. Res. 62, which passed the Senate Jan. 16, 1956, and the House April 23, 1956, 75,000 copies were slated to be printed besides 6,700 distributed by the Committee last December. Federal District Judge Robert N. Wilkin May 3 forbade the Public Printer to distribute the pamphlet. Wilkin's order followed a request by the Methodist Federation for Social Action of Gresham, Oregon, listed in the handbook as a "religious Communist front" organization.

The order was revoked May 4 by a second District judge, F. Dickinson Letts, who called Wilkin's order "unwarranted and unauthorized action by the judiciary."

The Handbook is now available at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. at 30 cents per copy. You may be able to secure free copies from your Congressmen.

STATUS OF FORCES

Private Richard Thomas Keefe, late of the United States Army, victim of the NATO STATUS OF FORCES TREATY, which deprives American soldiers of trial rights under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, was on March 1, 1956, after a total of two years and eight months in a French prison, released, returned to the United States, given an "Undesirable Discharge," bus and train fare home. This information is for those "Daughters" who have closely followed this case.

Private Keefe, a member of our military forces, was stationed in France. The offense of which he was accused was, in effect, the beating of a French taxi driver and stealing his cab for a ride to Paris. The sentence he received was five years solitary confinement, later changed to five

years at hard labor in an unsavory French prison.

It has been said that Keefe was indeed a bad fellow; that he was always getting into trouble and had a bad military record, but this is beside the point. We are concerned only with the fact that the constitutional rights of an American soldier have been removed by a treaty, and that the same can, therefore, happen to others.

Congressman Frank T. Bow has stated that Defense Department statistics show that over 10,000 of our men have come afoul of foreign authorities up to November 30, 1955. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, on March 8, 1956, voted against reporting out of committee, Congressman Bow's resolution to modify the Status of Forces Treaty. To quote Mr. Bow: "We will continue this effort by every parliamentary means open to us, and we plan soon to offer new amendments to other legislation."

Dollars for Defense

All contributions to this committee may certainly be considered expressions of devotion to our country. Grateful acknowledgment goes to the following:

DELAWARE

Cooch's Bridge Chapter—\$2.50

ILLINOIS

Fort Dearborn Chapter—sale of rug—
from Mrs. H. T. Smith—\$2.50

MICHIGAN

John Alden Chapter—\$5.00

MISSISSIPPI

Grenada Chapter—\$5.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Quaker City Chapter—\$10.00

Scranton City Chapter—\$5.00

TEXAS

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter—honoring
Mrs. A. C. Hobble, National Defense
Chairman—\$20.00

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter—in memory
of Mrs. Ethel Benson, mother of
Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Terrill—\$5.00

Thomas Shelton Chapter—\$12.50

D.A.R. MAGAZINE BINDERS

for your magazines
are available for \$3.
at the Magazine Office

It Can Be Done

By ELIZABETH BAILEY GUNN

"IT can't be done," the older D.A.R. member said firmly. "Two or more Chapters can't put on a State meeting together. It will lead to friction and be a dismal failure."

Mrs. Edna Day, then Regent of Spokane Garry Chapter in Spokane, did not believe her. Later she discussed the possibility with the Regents of Pullman, Washington and Esther Reed Chapter in Spokane. The result was that on March 13th delegates and members of the three Chapters assembled at the Davenport Hotel in Spokane for the 55th Washington State Conference.

There were four of us in charge of making the arrangements in Spokane: Mrs. Day and Mrs. Cardle of Spokane Garry Chapter, Mrs. Hartley and myself—Mrs. Dudley Gunn for Esther Reed Chapter. Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Hacker of Eliza Hart Spalding Chapter were the Chairmen for Pullman delegates and members.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Lewis T. Griswold, met with us briefly, coming from Seattle for that purpose. "You assemble the material and make arrangements for the programs being printed. You make all plans with the hotel, arrange all of the programs, except State reports, election of officers, etc. You handle all publicity."

We were aghast at our responsibility, fearful of the success of our meeting. I am not writing this to tell of our troubles or our triumphs in detail. It would be a book, if I did. I write it for the possible benefit of other Regents as inexperienced as I was. Often, particularly in smaller towns or in places where there are two Chapters or more, none of them with large membership, there must be great reluctance to take on the responsibility of being Hostess Chapter for a State meeting.

Ours proved to be very successful and I want to tell you some of the things that helped us. First we decided that since Pullman was some distance away we would ask them to put on one event all by themselves and nothing more. In that way they had to make only one trip to Spokane and expenses and responsibility were confined to the one event.

Next we decided that we would divide the committees. "Our Chapter will take care of putting out the programs," I said. "And ours will handle the finances," Mrs. Cardle said. Thus we went down the line of committees—decorations, music, cuisine. On each committee one Chapter took the chairmanship, then selected members from both Chapters to assist her with the understanding that the chairman was to be in charge and her decisions prevail, subject only to those of the general chairmen. In this way we kept a balance of power and work.

It was decided that one person only should handle all publicity. This always works out better. In this case, I was the victim. From our two papers we received 120 inches of publicity and several pictures in the three-day period, which we thought very good. So far we have had no bruised feelings, though I have had to learn the hard way not to have my picture taken before breakfast if I want my friends to recognize me.

One of the smartest moves we made, and I don't think it is usually done, was to select a group from both Chapters to act as hostesses at every event.

"Just act as if you were receiving guests in your own home," we told them. "Greet them at the door, introduce people, keep things running smoothly as you would if you were giving the party yourself."

Sometimes all of them, always two of them were on duty and much of the gaiety, so seldom seen at Conferences, was due to their skill as hostesses.

Our cuisine committee made sure that excellent food was served at every meal. We were fortunate, of course, in having a most cooperative hotel, The Davenport, in Spokane, and in having a helpful Chamber of Commerce, and a State Regent who was both gracious and efficient. A week or so before the Conference she had been in an automobile accident, so had to come to the Conference in a wheel chair, but come she did.

(Continued on page 735)

Editorial

WITH this issue, we welcome to our pages our new National Chairman of National Defense, Mary Barclay Erb (Mrs. Ray L.) of New York State. Mrs. Erb has been a member of our Society since 1933. She was Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter in New York (1941-47) and was State Corresponding Secretary 1947-50; State Chairman of National Defense 1953-56 and served on the Speakers Bureau. She was also President of the Chautauqua D.A.R. Circle 1950-55 and is currently a member of the National Resolutions Committee.

We are also pleased to announce the appointment of Mrs. Robert F. Kohr of Birmingham, Michigan as National Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising.

With Mrs. Thomas Burchett of Kentucky as National Chairman of Press Relations, we will work together as one unit to make a Magazine as interesting, as instructive and as appealing to our membership as our combined talents will make possible. We feel that each of our committees are related so far as magazine content is concerned.

Our subscription list as of June 1 was 32,929. There were 369 new subscriptions in May but 227 did not renew. This is a problem that gives us concern because if our subscribers would renew immediately upon receipt of the card from our office, gains in subscriptions would be phenomenal. Is your subscription about to expire? Send your check now, payable to the Treasurer General. And ask your chapter friends whose subscriptions have lapsed to do the same.

In 1939 when Mrs. Marcia R. Binford of Maine was National Chairman of the Magazine, she said, in appealing for subscriptions:

"The Chapter Chairman can't do it alone. It comes back to the vital point of the Society—the individual member. If she takes the magazine seriously and does her part, we are sure of success."

We reiterate Mrs. Binford's words for without the interest and enthusiasm of chapter members, our best efforts will not avail. We have faith in the talents of our members. We should like to draw upon those talents for the pages of this magazine.

There are three basic tests by which to evaluate articles.

- 1) is it of value to all of our members?
- 2) is it in keeping with the high standards of our Magazine?
- 3) is it a suitable length?

Many articles that you send us and which we would like to publish are too long. Each solid printed page contains about 650 words. Articles should not be longer than five or six pages. Be sure also, if it is of a historical nature, that your facts and your dates are correct. We can use very little poetry and a few lines has a better chance of being published than a whole typewritten page.

Our chapter activities begin in late September or October. It is not too soon to be thinking about our plans. Our State chairmen will hear from Mrs. Kohr and from me very soon.

Gertrude A. MacPeck

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

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Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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See your chapter chairman or write to

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1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(An appropriate greeting card will be sent to the recipient)

The Editor will appreciate receiving copies of the State Bulletins. Mail to Miss Gertrude A. MacPeck, 111 Madison Street, Dedham, Massachusetts.

State Activities

HAWAII

THE Hawaii State annual conference, N.S.D.A.R., brought together the two Island Chapters, William and Mary Alexander on Maui, and Oloha on Oahu, at the home of the Vice Regent, Mrs. B. Howell Bond, on February 25, 1956, at 9.30 a.m.

Mrs. Karl Heyer, State Regent, opened the conference, followed by the reading of the D.A.R. Creed by the Chaplain, Miss Josephine Harris. She then led the members in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and in singing the Star Spangled Banner.

The following mainland members visiting in the Islands were introduced: Mrs. Howard Sugg from Washington, D. C., who was a page at Continental Congress for the past four years, Mrs. George Verhagen from Seattle, and Mrs. Ethel Beacham from St. Petersburg, Florida, now an associate member of Aloha Chapter.

New officers elected were: State Regent, Mrs. Don H. Hayselden; Treasurer, Miss Alta Mae Goffin; Chaplain, Miss Josephine Harris; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph William Garlick; Historian, Mrs. W. L. McCleery. Mrs. Arthur Keller installed the new officers.

A Memorial service was conducted by the

Chaplain for three members: Mrs. Buzzard, Mrs. Noble and Miss Garvis.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon at the Oahu Country Club.

The speaker was the Executive Secretary John A. Hamilton, for the Islands' anti-Communist organization, *Imua*, or Hawaii Residents' Association, Inc., whose subject was "Imua's Role in National Defense." *Imua* is an Hawaiian word meaning *Foreword*. To quote Mr. Hamilton: "our organization in Hawaii is the only one of its kind, non-governmental, devoting full time, with a paid staff, on the Communist problem in America . . . since our establishment in 1949 as an educational organization, underwritten by business firms and individuals by voluntary contributions, our purposes are to combat Communism and all un-American subversive activities; to live and work together in racial harmony; and to demonstrate the American Way of Life. For several years there has been a daily radio broadcast . . . now also in Filipino . . . programs in Japanese as money permits . . . monthly bulletins . . . leaflets and pamphlets in three languages are planned for wide distributions with our last hope being that the need for *Imua* shall have passed and the problem settled through the defeat of Communism resulting in "peace again in our time," Peace with Freedom.

Florence A. (Mrs. Ralph Wm.) Garlick
State Secretary



USDA Photo

Presentation of American Flag to the Boy Scouts of America through Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Left to Right: Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R., Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Roger Wirin, Boy Scout, Arlington, Virginia.

With the Chapters

Thirteen Colonies (Washington, D. C.), presented the D. A. R. Award of Merit to Judge Richmond B. Keech, United States District Court, on March 14, 1956.

The award was presented by Mrs. Donald R. Gill, Regent. Mrs. James M. Haswell, Chairman of the D. C. National Defense Committee, gave a talk on the meaning of the award, and Miss Joan Morris, vocalist, entertained with patriotic songs.

The Chapter also presented a United States flag to Boy Scout Troop No. 24, Northminster Presbyterian Church on February 3, 1956.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Donald R. Gill, Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs. Patricia M. Herbert, State Vice Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee.

Mrs. S. J. Thomas
Press Relations Chairman

Fayetteville Chapter (Fayetteville, N. Y.), is proud to have sponsored the winner of the Girl Homemaker's dress contest in New York State, Miss Ruth Grant from Minoa High School. For over thirty years this Chapter has sponsored girl homemakers in area schools. The first and second winners in Fayetteville, Minoa, Jamesville and Manlius in both Senior and Junior High divisions are given silver and bronze pins respectively. This year, in addition, all girls in the senior group of Minoa High School received honorable mention certificates.

Miss Grant, her mother and Mrs. Herbert Cornett, Homemaking Director at Minoa High School, were honored at the annual Chapter Guest Day when Miss Grant received the Chapter prize money in addition to that sent by the State Chairman, Mrs. Frank Weiting.

Our D.A.R. Good Citizen, Anna Mason, Fayetteville; Beverly Carney, Minoa; Nancy Day, East Syracuse; and Trilby Aldrich, Tully were invited to Guest Day.

Annual history prizes are given in Fayetteville High School and we are continuing our scholarship at Crossnore. We will sponsor the State scholarship of Lewis Mofsie, an American Indian student, at Buffalo State Teachers' College during his junior and senior years.

Girl Scouts of Troop 197 have been given an American Flag and a scout flag and are wearing Indian pins presented by Mrs. Benjamin Tracy, State Chairman of Indians.

Our Constitution Week observance in Manlius High School led to arranging a display for the Central New York Teachers' Conference in Syracuse which high-lighted many phases of D.A.R. activities.

A card party and bake sale which netted one hundred dollars won for our Chapter the state prize for the largest financial contribution per capita for Bacone College and St. Mary's High School. An Indian luncheon featuring Indian arts and music and Mr. Louis R. Bruce, Jr., as speaker brought eighty-six dollars for Arrow, Inc.

Mrs. Dean Radley, *Press Rel. Chm.*

Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.), celebrated its 60th anniversary on January 19 paying special tribute to charter members, Mrs. James E. Barnard, National Number 11,196, Mrs. Frederick Relyea, National Number 12,157 and Mrs. E. K. Leonard, National Number 12,194. Being unable to attend the observance each of the charter members was subsequently presented a fifty-year pin at her home by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Harold C. Hurlbut.



Fort Stanwix Chapter celebration: from left, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Corresponding Secretary, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools and Past Chapter Regent; Mrs. Harold C. Hurlbut, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent; Mrs. George Duffy, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General.

The Chapter was privileged to have as guest and speaker, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent. Speaking on "The Role of the Patriot Today" she stated that the role was as clear today as in 1776—to protect the independence of the United States—to keep it solvent—to maintain peace with honor—to safeguard the Constitutional Rights of the States and the people and the added duty in this century to destroy the Communist Conspiracy within our borders. She stressed that the patriot needs to remember that no matter how much our world changes, or appears to dwindle in size—some things must never change, or be compromised—our standards and our basic principles. "The moral law upon which our republic was built remains as true today as do the ten commandments. Guard against anyone substituting these truths for you with 'seeds of treason,' wrapped in sweet sounding double talk." Mrs. Erb concluded her talk with these words of Benjamin Franklin: "They that give up Liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Following the meeting Tea was served. Mrs. W. B. Reid, Chapter Regent from 1925-1931, cut the cake and Mrs. Waldo W. Prince, Mrs. Carl H. Simon, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Mrs. William M. Arthur and Mrs. Alva H. Pearsall, Past Regents, poured.

Many State Officers, Past National Officers, National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen and area Regents attended. Mrs. Ralph G. Waring, State Treasurer, of General Asa Danforth Chapter, Syracuse, sang several solos.

The meeting was held at the Elks Club, a "stone's throw" from the site of old Fort Stanwix where the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle in the face of an enemy. Rome is also a short distance from Oriskany where General Herkimer fought his decisive battle in the Revolution.

During its early history Fort Stanwix Chapter numbered among its members a Real Daughter, Mrs. Polly Hubbard Vincent. She was the daughter of Thomas Hubbard, soldier in the Revolution. She became a member February 10, 1896 and died on January 20th, 1899 at the age of 99.

For sixty years Chapter members have devoted themselves to the preservation of America as a Constitutional Republic and it was to this end that they rededicated themselves.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, *First Vice Regent*

Philip Schuyler (Troy, N. Y.). On February 20, 1956, Philip Schuyler Chapter marked the observance of American History Month with a Martha Washington Tea and play entitled, "In Martha's Sitting Room."

The setting of the play was Mistress Washington's parlor at Valley Forge during the dark days of 1777-78 where the wives of the officers gathered for companionship and encouragement. The play set forth the idea for the founding of the Society later known as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Martha Washington was beautifully portrayed by Miss Leah Oathout; Lady Stirling by Mrs. William Trotter; Lucy Knox by Mrs. John H. Mabin; and Catherine Green by Mrs. Charles L. Coleman. The Regent, Mrs. William H. Fulkerson, dressed in colonial costume, and the Vice Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Mitchell, costumed as George Washington, greeted the guests. Mrs. I. H. Fortanier, III, Program Chairman, directed the play.



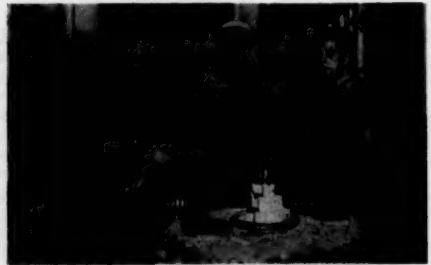
"In Martha's Sitting Room" with Mrs. William Trotter as Lady Stirling seated besides Mrs. Joseph T. Mitchell as George Washington; Miss Leah Oathout as Martha Washington; Mrs. John H. Mabin as Lucy Knox; Mrs. William H. Fulkerson as a guest; and Mrs. Charles L. Coleman as Catherine Green.

Mrs. Frank C. Wieting, Director of New York State District #3, was the special guest of the Chapter. Each Chapter member was urged to invite a guest whom she thought might be interested in joining the Society.

A very colorful afternoon program was achieved and proved outstanding in attracting much local attention.

Mrs. William H. Fulkerson
Chapter Regent

Warren & Prescott (Boston, Mass.), celebrated their 64th birthday on Monday, Dec. 19, 1955, at the home of Miss Margaret Fish. Guests included Mrs. James M. Hepburn, State Regent, and Mrs. Ross H. Currier, State Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising.



Reading left to right are: Front Row—Mrs. Albert B. Joy, Vice-Regent; Mrs. James M. Hepburn, State Regent; Mrs. J. Clifford Ross, Regent; and Miss Margaret A. Fish. Back Row—Mrs. Robert C. Bray, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ernest T. Hayward, Treasurer; and Mrs. Ross H. Currier, State Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Advertising.

Mrs. J. Clifford Ross, Chapter Regent, quoted from the History of the Warren & Prescott Chapter, "On Dec. 19, 1891, Miss Rebecca Warren Brown invited to her home at 140 Beacon St., seventeen ladies and there was formed the Massachusetts Branch of the National Society and also the first Boston Chapter.

"On Feb. 22, 1892 Miss Brown, our founder, represented Mass., at the First Continental Congress in Washington, D. C.

"On Dec. 8, 1936, our chapter celebrated its 45th anniversary. The elaborate cake, ablaze with forty-five candles and decorated with the dates 1891-1936, was cut by the first Regent."

A small silk flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Danforth Lovell. This was carried at the meetings by her grandmother, one of the early members.

A chair for the Mass. State box in Constitution Hall was given by the Chapter and another for the Stage was presented by Miss Eleanor Jones, in memory of her mother, also an early member.

At the delightful tea which followed, a cake decorated in red, white and blue with the dates 1891-1955, was cut by Mrs. Hepburn, our State Regent.

Frances (Mrs. A. B.) Joy, *Vice Regent*

Catherine Schuyler (Allegany County, N. Y.). An Award of Merit was presented to Mr. George H. Enos of Cuba, New York, in recognition of the many years of loyal service to his country and community. The honor was bestowed on Mr. Enos by Catherine Schuyler Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a tea held Saturday, February 11, in the David A. Howe Library, Wellsville, New York.

Mrs. Wayne Stout, Regent, presided at the meeting. Miss Claris White, State Chairman for the Correct Use of the Flag, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Walter Lilly, Chapter Chaplain. Mrs. Harry McNinch, Vice Regent, Mrs. Paul Davie, Past Regent, and Mrs. Albert Howe acted as hostesses for the tea.

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The Award of Merit was made by Mrs. Otto Walchli, Chapter Chairman of National Defense. Mr. Enos served with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas during World War I and has held offices in the American Legion in the County, 8th District, and was Vice-Commander for the State of New York. During World War II he served on the Selective Service Board for six and one-half years, has been Assistant Chief Observer for the Civil Defense Program and is still doing observation duty. Active in Red Cross work, he has served as Chairman of Fund Drives, Disaster Chairman, and Chairman of the Allegany County Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is at present a member of the Executive Board. Working for many years in the interest of Scouting, he is at present Vice Chairman of Genesee District, Seneca Council. Mr. Enos was Clerk of the Board of Education for twelve years, and President of the P.T.A. for 2 years. He is an active worker in the First Baptist Church, has served on many committees for the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a member of the Cuba Fire Department for 35 years. Mr. Enos has worked wholeheartedly on all projects for community betterment.

During the afternoon the Misses Cynthia Brooks of Scio and Janet Bailey of Fillmore were presented Good Citizenship Medals. Both were selected by their classmates as outstanding citizens of the Senior Classes of their respective schools. These Awards were made by Mrs. George Smith, Chapter Chairman of Good Citizenship.

Mrs. Paul E. Drake, *Secretary*



Mr. George H. Enos accepts the Award of Merit from Mrs. Otto Walchli and Mrs. Wayne Stout of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter.

Keewaydin Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.). As highlight of its semi-centennial this year, the Chapter presented a pageant, "So Passed the Years," by Mrs. Helen Byerly. Juniors participated appearing in authentic costumes of the first decade of the century. The author acted as chairman of the Anniversary Committee with Misses Louise Burwell, Jennie Hiscock, Helen Blaisdell, Ruth Hill and Gladys Jacobsen, Regent.

Of the original twelve charter members, eleven are living, six were present at the celebration. The Chapter presented five D.A.R. gold pins to fifty-year members and announced a suitable marker be erected in honor of Louise Burwell, Honorary State Regent, at the arboretum now in prospect for the State D.A.R. famous Sibley House grounds.

Keewaydin has identified itself regularly with a host of national and local projects including restoration of the nursery in the old Sibley mansion, home of the first governor of Minnesota, patriotic mural for a new high school, bronze marker in memory of the famous Pond brothers who came early to Minnesota as missionaries to the Indians and presentation of over thirty much appreciated hand-knit afghans to the Veterans' Hospital. Of the eighty-four members on the Chapter roster, several are definitely in volunteer service such as the Tuberculosis Center, Kenny Institute for Crippled Children, Society for the Blind, Good Citizen Committee, Public Library Board and Red Cross.



Members cite with pride the genealogical work of Mrs. Edith Hyde, National Defense by Mrs. Ella Webster and Conservation by Mrs. Frances Dorer.

Helen E. Blaisdell, *Past Regent*

Major Joseph Bloomfield (Bloomfield, N. J.), celebrated its fortieth anniversary on March 5, 1956, at a meeting with its Evening Group at the Parish House of Old Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Fay Keyler, Regent, and Miss Elsa Pilger, Chairman of the Evening Group, presided. The Regent stated the Society's objectives which were followed by the devotionals, the Flag salute, American's Creed and the National anthem.

The guests, including many husbands, were welcomed by the Regent, Mrs. L. Novak, State Vice Regent, and many Regents were presented.

The history of the Chapter, written by Mrs. Paul Snowman, Historian, was read by Miss Maybelle Holmes of the Evening Group. The Chapter, consisting of fifteen members, was organized by Mrs. J. Bentley Cueman and now has a membership of one hundred fourteen. The Evening Group was formed in 1938. The Chapter was named after Major Joseph Bloomfield, a Revolutionary soldier and Governor of the State. A boulder honoring Major Bloomfield was placed on the Green; this common was a parade ground. Many Revolutionary soldiers' graves were marked, many genealogical records contributed, American History awards given, special Americanization work done, and outstanding work for all D.A.R. projects.

Mrs. Dana Farrar, charter member, now National Defense Chairman, was a State and National Chairman of Ellis Island.

Mrs. William C. Moodie, Treasurer, announced members who have been in the Chapter for



Major Joseph Bloomfield celebrates 40th Anniversary: Miss Elsa Pilger, Chairman of Evening Group and Mrs. Fay Keyler, Regent.

twenty-five years and corsages were presented to those present.

A plaque signed by members and guests was delivered to the organizing Regent, Mrs. J. Bentley Cueman, who was absent because of illness.

Mrs. H. C. Dennison presented Mr. Arthur Budney, baritone from the Metropolitan Opera. Mrs. Joan Ambler then concluded the program by having Mrs. Raymond Dorland recite poems from her book "Roaming the Wind."

A birthday cake with lighted candles was cut by the Regent and Miss Pilger.

Mrs. Fay Keller, *Regent*

General William Shepard (Westfield, Mass.). Our Chapter was asked by the Rotary Club to take part in their International Festival. This entertainment was presented for two evenings on the stage of Westfield High School to raise money for their Christmas charity work.



There were various racial groups that gave skits showing interesting events or dances of their homelands. The Chapter decided to show pioneer women cooking, sewing, spinning and packing clothing and blankets to be sent to the Revolutionary soldiers. The scene (above) was laid in a colonial kitchen with authentic antiques as properties and costumes which had been handed down from the members' ancestors. Mrs. George Wheeler wrote the skit and Mrs. William Dell was narrator.

Later when the Chapter entertained the State Officers, the playlet was repeated in the Second Church Conference House as the afternoon's entertainment.

Mrs. C. F. Ely, *Regent*

Carantouan Chapter (Waverly, N. Y.), on Sept. 17, 1955, honored its Founders and celebrated Constitution Day with Mrs. Ray L. Erb, New York State Chairman of National Defense, the guest speaker. She alerted the assemblage to be vigilant to what is being taught in the public schools, citing the need of teaching the Constitution and ideals of the United States.

In the Waverly High School senior class, the Chapter presents an American History Medal, sponsors a Pilgrimage Girl, awards Girl Homemaker pins and gives a cash prize in Homemaking.

In 1921 our Chapter was organized by Mrs. Frank Wells (Florence Floyd) Merriam. She spent her entire life in Waverly, New York, a village located on the New York-Pennsylvania border. From 1900 to 1921 she was an active member of Tioga Point Chapter in Athens, Pennsylvania, and for six years she served as Regent. During this time she organized the work of the Navy League in the Chapter. The members knitted hundreds of articles and supplied other valuable items so every boy who went from this area was well equipped. She also took a leading part in the work of the Canteen.



While a member of Tioga Point Chapter, she realized that the State Line interfered with D.A.R. progress so hence her interest in forming our Chapter. Fifty-seven of the New York State women transferred with her and she served as Regent for four years.

Mrs. Merriam was active in many civic and charitable organizations. An authority on local history, she was in her younger days a popular public speaker. She was also an organizing member of the New York State Officers' Club of D.A.R. and its poet from the beginning until her death, November 23, 1955, two weeks after celebrating her ninetieth birthday.

Mrs. Ray Herrington, *Secretary*

Alexander Doniphan Chapter (Liberty, Mo.). An outstanding program during the year was on Constitution Day, opened to the guests and civic leaders and held in Hughes Memorial Library. The Reverend J. Edgar McDonald told the history of this great document and how its policies stem from the Magna Charta for personal freedoms and rights. Early American music augmented this program.

Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated with a one-act play, "In Martha's Sitting Room", with four members cast as characters and gowned in costumes of the day.



Characters in play from left to right are: Mrs. Harry Bogges, Sr., Mrs. Edward McDonald, Mrs. Norman S. McDonald, Jr., and Mrs. Ralph Merritt.

Visits to historical shrines included Fort Osage, under process of restoration on the original Missouri River site and Arrow Rock Tavern, restored by the Missouri D.A.R. This was another Missouri River site and steamboat landing in the days when the river was termed "The Gateway to the West."

The Chapter was also host to the West Central District Conference with Mrs. J. D. Gray, Regent, the official host.

The Junior Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. S. R. Biggerstaff has carried on in monthly meetings with inspiring programs. They participated in the Constitution Day Tea and Christmas program tea at joint meetings with the Chapter.

A Good Citizenship pin was awarded Miss Martha LaFranz and prizes awarded three high school seniors in American History. Contributions were made to D.A.R. Schools and other projects.

The programs, ably arranged and presented by the Vice Regent, Mrs. E. G. Ege, covered the fields of education, conservation, religion, patriotism and history.

Mrs. Mary B. Aker, *Press-Rel. Chm.*

DeSoto Chapter (Tampa, Fla.). This year our Chapter received the Silver Honor Award of which we are quite proud.



Our friend and member, Mrs. Huber, also our D.A.R. Magazine Chairman, was presented with an award for having four daughters, all members of the D.A.R. in the state of Florida. In the picture with Mrs. Huber (center) are: her daughters: Mrs. F. W. Wragg, Mrs. M. J. Carleto, Mrs. E. M. Milans and Mrs. W. J. Rodriguez.

Mrs. David Sherrill, *Regent*

Milly Barrett (Los Angeles, Calif.), on January 29th of this year, a bronze historical plaque was placed on Plummer House, known as the oldest house in Hollywood, Calif., by Milly Barrett Chapter.

Plummer House was the home of Eugene Raphael Plummer, his mother and brother and was built in the early 1870's. This old house was the scene of much early California history and is in Plummer Park, a Los Angeles County recreation center. Many community projects are carried on here.

The idea of placing a marker on this old homestead was conceived by the Americanism chairman of our Chapter, Mrs. Geneva Flagg Ahnert, a native Californian. The Regent, Mrs. Harriette M. Ross, and Program Chairman, Miss Anne Scott, decided to combine the unveiling and presentation of the plaque with the Chapter's Customary Reciprocity Tea. Guests included California State officers of the D.A.R., State, City and County officials as well as other groups interested in Plummer Park, and also Mr. John Plummer, a nephew of Eugene Plummer.



In the picture from left to right are: Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Regent; Mrs. Harriette M. Ross, Chapter Regent; and Mr. John Plummer, nephew of Eugene Plummer.

The program began with a greeting by Mr. A. J. Lorenz, president of Friends of Plummer Park, with Spanish War Veterans of Camp No. 83 advancing the colors followed by the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Ross unveiled the plaque and presented it to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. It was accepted for the County by Mr. Edward Stickney for the County Supervisory.

Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Regent, dedicated the marker and pronounced the benediction.

Mr. Glenn Price, Curator of California History, State Department of Beaches and Parks, told of the interest shown in the preservation of historic landmarks and praised the D.A.R. for their many accomplishments in this respect.

A very fine program of Spanish dancing was then presented. Tea was served and compliments and exclamations of praise were heard on all sides.

Miss Jessie G. Lane, *Press Chm.*

John McKnitt Alexander (Houston, Tex.). Judy Baker, a member of the Senior Class of the Queen City High School, was the State winner of the annual D.A.R. Good Citizens contest in Texas. Her interests are many and varied. She is treasurer of the Senior Class, vice president of her Future Homemakers of America, editor-in-chief of the school annual and valedictorian of her class.

Last fall she was chosen Football Queen. Her musical talents are promising and are used both for her school and community as a pianist for the choral club and as assistant organist of her church.



Judy Baker, Texas' State winner of the D.A.R. Good Citizens Contest, receives her pin from Mrs. Grady Kirby, State Chairman.

Miss Baker was the guest of the 57th Annual State Conference of the Texas Society in Tyler on March 12th and 13th. The presentation to her of a D.A.R. Good Citizens Pin and a \$100 U.S. Government Bond was made by Mrs. Grady Kirby, State Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee.

Mrs. Edgar Q. Smith, *Press Chairman*

William Penn (Glenside, Pa.), since organizing on October 14, 1954, has increased its membership from twenty-three to forty-four. Our Chapter is proud of its Organizing Regent, Mrs. Samuel Mack Wilson, for her splendid accomplishments. Under her direction, we made the Honor Roll this year.

To commemorate our first anniversary, members of the Chapter planned and staged an Early American Musical. Mrs. Ira Ruth, American Music Chairman, narrated the musical history of the times. Mrs. Herbert Patterson, then Pennsylvania State Regent, now Recording Secretary General, was guest speaker on National Defense at a covered dish supper in December. In Jan. Mrs. Evelyn G. Hensel, local State Representative, gave a most informative talk on State Legislature. At our Feb. meeting, David Taylor, well-known Historical Novelist, spoke about the Unwritten History of the American Revolution. In March Raymond L. Sutcliffe of the Pennsylvania Historical Society told about the Treasures of the Society. In May the Juniors participated in the Pennsylvania Junior Membership Card Party, Fashion Show and Bazaar held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia for the benefit of the Log Library at the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

The season was closed with a dinner at Old York Road Country Club. The topic, "What the Daughters Do" was presented by Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and past Recording Secretary General. Mrs. Willard M. Rice, past Eastern Director of Pennsylvania, conducted the installation of new Chapter Officers: Mrs. Stanley L. Mogel, Regent; Mrs. R. E. Lightcap, Vice Regent; Mrs. Russel

F. Tripp, Chaplain; Mrs. Thomas L. Stafford, Jr., Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. Lloyd Thomas, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Betty Warner, Treasurer; Mrs. Iber Courson, Registrar; Mrs. James Brigham, Historian; and Mrs. George W. Ridge, Librarian.

A gavel which was made from Circassian walnut that had been reclaimed from the refuse of the interior finish of the Reina Mercedes Cruiser captured in the Spanish-American War was presented to the Chapter by Marshall E. Locke through his daughter, Mrs. John M. Palmer. The ship is still being used by our Navy and is now a station ship for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Other gifts included a Minute Book by Mrs. James Brigham and Miss Elizabeth Dill; a Treasurer's Book by Mrs. Robert Baumann; Historian's Book by Mrs. Kenneth Crooks; History of D.A.R. in the State of Pennsylvania by Mrs. Herbert Patterson; Charter by Mrs. Willard M. Rice; American and D.A.R. Flags by Mrs. Henry Rhodes and a Regent pin by Mrs. Samuel Mack Wilson.

Mrs. Stanley L. Mogel, *Press Rel. Chm.*

General Levi Casey (Dallas, Tex.). Saturday, February 18, 1956, fifty-eight members and guests assembled for the General Levi Casey Ancestral Luncheon. When the Regent, Mrs. D. G. Hazard, named the thirteen original Colonies, each member stood and designated her ancestor and from which colony he came.

The guest speaker, Mrs. F. B. Ingram of Dallas, was from the National Defense Speakers' Bureau, a Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Texas. Her subject was "American Heritage."

Beautiful patriotic decorations were used throughout the banquet hall.



Ancestral Luncheon of General Levi Casey Chapter with (from left) Mrs. E. C. Schieffer, Vice Regent; Miss Dorothy Mae Davis, Press Relations Chairman; Mrs. E. C. Eubanks, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Chairman, whose ancestor was Col. Samuel Washington of Virginia; and Mrs. W. Albert Brown, Program Chairman.

The Chapter has had a full calendar year in addition to being placed on the National Gold Honor Roll. We have presented four framed Constitutions with brass plates, Sept. 17-23, Constitution Week. These were given at the first Assembly of four City High Schools. Three D.A.R. Good Citizen Senior High School Girls were sponsored by this Chapter and Five American History Medals, a Texas Flag and an United States Flag have been given. Also five books were presented to our City Library. An Award of Merit was presented to our Organizing Regent,

Mrs. George A. Ripley, at a banquet on November 2nd. Seventy-five D.A.R. Manuals for Citizenship were given to new citizens at the Naturalization Court on March 3rd.

The Chapter was named after the ancestor of our second Regent, Mrs. Dennis G. Colwell. This Chapter was organized February 7, 1952 with thirty-three members. Our roll now numbers eighty-three members, one-fourth of whom are professional Daughters.

As a whole our Chapter was 100% in report-ing the work accomplished in its fourth year.

Dorothy Mae Davis
Press Relations Chairman

Fresno Chapter (Fresno, Cal.), participated in the annual Veterans' Day parade, November 11, 1955, in which nearly four thousand individuals marched or rode. It was the largest parade in the history of the Armistice and Veterans' Day celebrations in Fresno.

Three cars were entered by the Chapter. Two Boy Scouts, Bob Roe and Jerry Sorenson, preceded the group carrying the gold-fringed American and D.A.R. Flags.



The first car, driven by Mrs. Ira J. Seitz, Regent of the Fresno Chapter, had a large wooden replica of the D.A.R. Insignia on top of the car with red, white and blue bunting over the hood. Riding with her were Mrs. Thomas J. Reese; Mrs. Leroy Ramacher, Chaplain; and Mrs. F. B. Clough.

The second car was decorated with large triangular banners on the sides of the car and was driven by Mrs. Frank R. Madson, Recording Secretary. With her were Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Vice Regent; Mrs. E. P. Bates, Genealogical Records Committee Chairman; and Mrs. Samuel Dahlgren.

Mrs. Thomas O. Stodgel, Chairman of the Junior Committee, drove the third car which was decorated with two large blue and white banners with the words "Daughters of the American Revolution" on them. Others in the car were Mrs. Stodel's children, Suzie, Ann and Tommy Jr.; Mrs. Robert Shaver, Registrar, with her son, Jimmy; and Mrs. Floyd Bluhm, Correct Use of the Flag Committee Chairman.

Mrs. Jack P. Hoover, *Press Rel. Chm.*

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Members have long wanted membership cards. They are available now for states at the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and are for sale in lots of 100 for a penny a piece.

Monongahela Valley (Monongahela, Penna.), organized in 1920, has continued this year, as in the past, to follow the theme of the National Society "Protect America's Future Through Patriotic Education." At a lovely Guest Tea in February, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent, was guest speaker and Mrs. Kenyon Nicholl, Good Citizen Chairman, presented pins to nine Senior High School girls.



In the picture they are: Front Row, left to right—Jerry Neudorfer, Rostraver Twp; Rebecca Campbell, Charleroi; Janet Jessick, Centerville Boro; Luanne Nicholl, Ellsworth. Back Row, left to right—Victoria Conicello, Bentleyville; Mary Jo Wehousie, California; Virginia Mussano, Monessen; Dianne Caprio, Monongahela; and Joan Kostolansky, Donora. Each girl was congratulated by Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Nicholl had the honor to present the pin to her daughter, Luanne.

The sixth grade History contest, held for the second year, has aroused great interest in American History with medals and awards presented. Monongahela Schools had their History projects on display in a local store window. A D.A.R. Award of Merit will be presented to an outstanding community leader at the Flag Day Luncheon.

Our Chapter began the year with local meetings for Constitution Day. National Defense Committee, Miss Price Frye, Chairman, presented timely reports at each meeting. Mrs. Carl Gibson, Legislative Chairman, prepared a petition in behalf of the Bricker Amendment which members signed and sent to the Congressional Committee. Our Chapter supports three approved schools with money and many boxes of clothing. We also gave a partial scholarship to Bacone College.

Mrs. Philip Dowdell, Western Director, was guest speaker in March. Our Junior Membership Committee, Mrs. Clyde Tempest, Chairman, is fast becoming a working unit, sending money to Kate Duncan Smith Library and packages for Junior Bazaar in Philadelphia.

Our Chapter is proud to have received Honorable Mention on the Honor Roll. Our membership is now one hundred fifty-six, having gained eighteen members in the past two years.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Taylor, *Regent*

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

1956 Continental Congress Proceedings may be ordered now by sending a remittance of \$3.50 to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

Genealogical Department

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY—1777-1799
Presented to Maryland State Society, D.A.R., by General Mordecai Gist Chapter

Copied and Compiled by Esther Ridgely George

Chairman of Genealogical Records 1938

State Regent of Maryland 1955-58

(Continuation)

Streny, Nicholas to Mary Green—May 16, 1788.
Stretch, Samuel to Elizabeth Cook—Oct. 12, 1799.

Strike, Nicholas to Eleanor Flinn—Dec. 31, 1793. *Strike*, Nicholas to Margaret Phenix—Dec. 31, 1796. *Stringer*, John to Elizabeth Dorsey—May 7, 1799. *Stringer*, Richard to Pamela Spurrier—Dec. 24, 1787. *Strohmman*, John to Mary Sitler—June 3, 1778. *Stronge*, Joseph to Rachel Hale—Nov. 1, 1789. *Strong*, Ludwick to Mary Hill—Oct. 28, 1785.

Stryer, George to Ann Read—Mar. 3, 1791. *Stubbs*, John to Sarah Quay—April 7, 1794. *Stump*, John to Cassandra Wilson—Oct. 17, 1779. *Stupny*, Pierre to Catharine Susanna Duharley—July 25, 1798. *Sturgiss*, Thomas to Marian Thompson—Feb. 24, 1781. *Sufrage*, Charles to Elizabeth Liscom—Oct. 10, 1785.

Sullivan, Andrew Moore to Aramenta Burnham—Mar. 24, 1798. *Sullivan*, Daniel to Mary Henderson—June 8, 1778. *Sullivan*, Daniel to Mary Gray—Oct. 14, 1784. *Sullivan*, Jeremiah to Ann Hoy—June 2, 1783. *Sullivan*, John P. to Harriet Lennaway—Oct. 10, 1799. *Sullivan*, Thomas to Mary Harriman—Aug. 6, 1799.

Sumblin, William to Harriot Davis—Sept. 23, 1794. *Summers*, Andrew to Catharine Harp—July 19, 1795. *Summers*, James to Martha Perry—Feb. 19, 1799. *Summers*, John to Elizabeth Spear—Sept. 15, 1778. *Summers*, John to Ann Workman—Feb. 11, 1795. *Summers*, Martin to Elizabeth Knoutten—April 17, 1784. *Summer-ville*, John to Eleanor Mallerder—Mar. 18, 1783. *Sumwald*, George to Mary Wort—Oct. 16, 1784. *Sumwald*, John to Margaret Smith—Sept. 19, 1798. *Sutton*, Isaac to Ann Grimes—Nov. 1, 1780. *Sutton*, Matthias to Anna Smith—June 5, 1798. *Sutton*, Thomas to Mary Corginton—May 20, 1779. *Sutton*, Thomas to Ann Gotsil—Jan. 19, 1785. *Sutton*, Thomas to Mary Shipley—Mar. 19, 1799.

Swain, Jeremiah to Rebecca Herbert—July 21, 1785. *Swan*, James to Sophia Wright—Mar. 6, 1798. *Swan*, Matthew to Anne McCain—Sept. 7, 1784. *Swann*, Joseph to Agnes Maxwell—Oct. 7, 1790. *Swann*, Joshua to Nancy Helm—Dec. 26, 1795. *Swann*, Leonard to Mary Parrish—Mar. 23, 1796. *Swann*, Samuel to Susannah Puntenay—May 6, 1778.

Swartz, George to Mary Kimmell—Mar. 16, 1786. *Swartz*, Henry to Barbara Smith—Sept. 29, 1783. *Swartz*, John to Mary Elizabeth Scholl—Nov. 2, 1784. *Sweeney*, Edward to Elizabeth Blackford—Oct. 1, 1796. *Sweeney*, Hugh to Priscilla Hook—July 18, 1789. *Sweeting*, John to Susannah Heiser—Mar. 28, 1793. *Sweeting*, John to Tabitha Bowen—Nov. 12, 1799. *Sweeting*, Thomas to Catharine Wineman—Nov. 12, 1799.

Swindell, Peter to Catharine Hisdale—April 6, 1786. *Swingle*, George to Mary Householder—April 1, 1793. *Switzer*, John to Patty Kimble—Oct. 17, 1798. *Swoope*, Benedict Jr. to Margaret Keener—Dec. 13, 1777. *Sylva*, Francis to Kitty O'Bryan—Nov. 30, 1799. *Sylvester*, George to Rachel Remage—Jan. 6, 1798.

Tagart, John to Mary Williamson—Oct. 11, 1790. *Tague*, Thomas to Rebecca Henley—July 13, 1793. *Talbot*, Benjamin R. to Martha Deaver—June 9, 1778. *Talbot*, James to Polly Durbin—Dec. 16, 1795. *Talbot*, John to Mary Porter—July 17, 1799. *Talbot*, Richard to Rachel Todd—Oct. 29, 1792.

Talbott, Edward to Elizabeth Standeford—Nov. 22, 1783. *Talbott*, Edward to Frances Thwarts Cockey—Sept. 16, 1795. *Talbott*, Henry to Susannah Davis—April 9, 1794. *Talbott*, Jeremiah to Elizabeth Grover—Jan. 26, 1782. *Talbott*, John to Henrietta Philips—June 17, 1784. *Talbott*, John to Mary Slade—Nov. 7, 1797. *Talbott*, John to Sarah Taylor—Oct. 19, 1796. *Talbott*, Joshua to Catharine Talbott—May 29, 1798. *Talbott*, Richard to Achsa Wells—Aug. 15, 1778. *Talbott*, Richard Colegate to Drusilla Grover—Nov. 4, 1788. *Talbott*, Thomas to Elizabeth Rutledge—Jan. 14, 1795.

Talper, Zephaniah to Anna James—Dec. 23, 1799. *Tanner*, Isaac to Margaret Reese—Nov. 11, 1784. *Tanner*, Pearce Lacey to Pamela Pepper—Jan. 13, 1795. *Tarr*, Levin to Rosetta Tuplessa—Dec. 31, 1794. *Tate*, James to Elizabeth Coulter—Jan. 29, 1782. *Tauble*, John to Catharine Carnes—Oct. 6, 1778. *Tawn*, William to Susanna Cook—July 14, 1797.

Taylor, Acquila to Sarah Holland—Feb. 4, 1789. *Taylor*, Edward to Ann Brown—Jan. 20, 1792. *Taylor*, Francis to Ann Fox Lindsay—Oct. 4, 1797. *Taylor*, George to Ann Osborn—Dec. 27, 1787. *Taylor*, George to Martha Gouldsmith—Nov. 19, 1792. *Taylor*, Henry to Margaret Wilson—May 24, 1794. *Taylor*, Hezekiah to Mary Brown—Oct. 17, 1799. *Taylor*, Hugh to Elizabeth Curry—Sept. 12, 1786. *Taylor*, Hymners Henry to Ann Renneham—April 29, 1786.

Taylor, Jacob to Sarah Thompson—Mar. 19, 1799. *Taylor*, James to Mary Jones—June 15, 1784. *Taylor*, James to Elizabeth Lucas—Jan. 22, 1785. *Taylor*, James to Margaret Murray—Oct. 13, 1792. *Taylor*, James to Jemima Coward—Nov. 4, 1796. *Taylor*, James to Elizabeth Reams—Nov. 18, 1797.

Taylor, John to Sarah Dean—Oct. 5, 1784. *Taylor*, John to Elinor Hooper—Oct. 10, 1790. *Taylor*, John to Mary Stansbury—May 2, 1793. *Taylor*, John to Elizabeth Catlin—Oct. 8, 1799. *Taylor*, Joseph to Hester Dunkin—Sept. 22, 1789.

Taylor, Joseph to Nancy Campbell—Feb. 18, 1792.

Taylor, Levin to Ruth Hoopen—March 22, 1785.

Taylor, Matthew to Mary Smith—Oct. 20, 1790.

Taylor, Matthew to Mary Fopham—Nov. 26, 1798.

Taylor, Richard to Eleanor Spicer—Jan. 8, 1785.

Taylor, Robert to Frances Etting—Mar. 8, 1793.

Taylor, Thomas to Elizabeth Evans—Nov. 2, 1778.

Taylor, Thomas to Barbara Hook—May 21, 1795.

Taylor, Thomas to Ruth Stansbury—Jan. 31, 1799.

Taylor, William to Mary Connough—Mar. 19, 1778.

Taylor, William to Hannah Judah—Jan. 9, 1783.

Taylor, William to Keziah Cooper—Jan. 28, 1786.

Taylor, William to Barbara Limes—July 19, 1790.

Taylor, William to Mary Thomas—July 27, 1797.

Tchudy, Winbert to Action Hissey—May 22, 1799.

Tea, Michael to Mary Robert—Sept. 3, 1799.

Teague, Laban to Elizabeth Kilbourn—June 15, 1796.

Tear, Daniel to Charlotte McCoy—April 15, 1797.

Tear, Ignatius to Ann Hudless—Nov. 11, 1778.

Teer, Owen to Patty Greenfield—Oct. 17, 1790.

Teice, Jacob to Magdalena Swingle—Oct. 23, 1784.

Tener, Jacob to Catharine Perton—Sept. 19, 1797.

Tennis, Jacob to Sarah Williams—Sept. 26, 1797.

Teret, Valentine to Elizabeth Erea—Nov. 1, 1791.

Tesh, Peter to Polly Bankards—Sept. 2, 1797.

Tevis, Daniel to Elizabeth Woolley—Jan. 26, 1792.

Tevis, Thomas to Elizabeth Mackle-fresh—Oct. 7, 1790.

Tevis, Thomas to Mary Mackle-fresh—Sept. 19, 1792.

Thatcher, Henry to Catherine Warrell—Feb. 3, 1785.

Thom, William to Sarah Sater—Oct. 10, 1799.

Thomas, Benjamin to Margaret Riston—April 17, 1790.

Thomas, Daniel to Sarah Norris—Dec. 5, 1783.

Thomas, Edward to Mary Bishop—April 1, 1796.

Thomas, Evan to Ruth Arnold—Feb. 26, 1781.

Thomas, James to Margaret Crowe—April 6, 1778.

Thomas, John to Marthen Henderson—June 18, 1778.

Thomas, John to Biddy Smith—Aug. 22, 1782.

Thomas, John to Nancy Sponsby—Sept. 5, 1799.

Thomas, Philip to Catharine Myers—June 23, 1783.

Thomas, Robert to Eve Reese—Aug. 27, 1799.

Thomas, William to Sarah Poole—Mar. 11, 1779.

Thomas, William to Margaret Baxter—Oct. 15, 1783.

Thomas, William to Janet Ann Faure—Jan. 29, 1794.

Thomas, William to Catharine Bradshaw—Feb. 15, 1798.

Thomas, William to Martha Patrick—Nov. 14, 1799.

Thompson, Alexander to Jane Poe—Jan. 24, 1786.

Thompson, Alexander to Margaret Arnest—Nov. 24, 1798.

Thompson, Amos to Elizabeth Hayes—July 12, 1793.

Thompson, Amos to Nancy Deagan—Oct. 10, 1799.

Thompson, Aquila to Elizabeth Wellingsford—Feb. 23, 1778.

Thompson, David to Sarah Eggleston—Dec. 25, 1794.

Thompson, Edward to Mary Fitzgerald—Nov. 19, 1778.

Thompson, Edward to Mary Dunn—Oct. 19, 1793.

Thompson, Hugh to Jane Black—Sept. 5, 1786.

Thompson, Ingree to Mary Smith—Nov. 7, 1789.

Thompson, James to Johannah Hickey—April 18, 1782.

Thompson, James to Maria Adelaide Munnings—Mar. 19, 1794.

Thompson, James to Elizabeth Cleaves—May 21, 1794.

Thompson, James to Sophia Turner—June 25, 1797.

Thompson, James to Polly Hess—Jan. 23, 1799.

Thompson, John to Deborah Test—Dec. 1, 1785.

Thompson, John to Eve Shaw—June 13, 1796.

Thompson, Jonathan to Elizabeth Dells, Aug. 15, 1797.

Thompson, Josias to Jane Forsyth—Nov. 19, 1795.

Thompson, Nathaniel G. to Elizabeth Jackson—July 28, 1792.

Thompson, Nathan Sylvester to Elizabeth Henwood—Sept. 12, 1795.

Thompson, Robert to Margaret Manley—May 20, 1789.

Thompson, Robert to Catharine Askew—Dec. 20, 1794.

Thompson, Thomas to Elizabeth Adams—Dec. 25, 1780.

Thompson, William to Mary Poe—Mar. 12, 1791.

Thompson, William to Maria Miltenberger—May 11, 1797.

Thompson, William to Elizabeth Anderson—Aug. 10, 1797.

Thompson, William to Jane Summers—June 28, 1798.

Thomson, Henry to Ann Lux Bowly—Mar. 27, 1798.

Thornburgh, Robert to Elizabeth Kittleman—Nov. 14, 1793.

Thornbury, Robert to Magdaline Berbine—May 25, 1786.

Thorpe, Benjamin to Sarah Deverex—Aug. 28, 1782.

Thralls, Samuel to Ann Collins—July 16, 1785.

Thrap, William to Frances —?—Dec. 21, 1785.

Thornell, Robert to Jane Tate—Dec. 1, 1789.

Thoucas, Louis to Mary Lasqu—Aug. 7, 1789.

Tibbels, Thomas to Mary Bradshaw—Aug. 17, 1799.

Tibbet, Walter to Delilah Green—July 2, 1783.

Tiellen, John to Elizabeth Melanson—May 15, 1784.

Tillon, Thomas to Elizabeth Joyce—June 25, 1797.

Tinant, Thomas to Mary Waters—Nov. 8, 1796.

Tinges, Henry Walker to Sarah Ilker—Apr. 27, 1795.

Tinker, William to Mary Wilperd—Jan. 11, 1778.

Tipton, Aquila to Rebecca Belt—May 6, 1778.

Tipton, Brian to Anna Deavir—Dec. 19, 1796.

Tipton, Jabeus Murray to Rebecca Lemmon—Jan. 16, 1781.

Tipton, Micajah to Anne Leaf—Dec. 19, 1798.

Tipton, Richard to Susannah Wilson—Sept. 23, 1786.

Tipton, Samuel to Ruth Bowen—Nov. 15, 1778.

Tipton, Solomon to Mary Randall—Nov. 1, 1793.

Titman, Christopher to Barbara Vell'ers—April 20, 1782.

Tobin, John to Jane Lodge—Jan. 1, 1799.

Tobit, James to Margaret English—Mar. 15, 1782.

Todd, Benjamin to Elinor Ford—Dec. 10, 1781.

Todd, Lancelot to Mary Leakins—Aug. 8, 1778.

Todd, Nicholas to Mary Pauling—July 7, 1781.

Todd, Nicholas to Ann Leakin—May 28, 1783.

Todd, Philip to Elizabeth Goulding—Oct. 22, 1795.

Todd, Thomas to Elizabeth Mills—Dec. 25, 1777.

Todd, Thomas to Mary Brown—Oct. 10, 1795.

Tolley, Edward Caewel to Elizabeth Worthington—Aug. 17, 1784.

Tolley, James W. to Susanna Howard—May 18, 1799.

Tolley, Joseph to Mary Burnet—Aug. 3, 1795.

Tombinson, Samuel to Hannah Fox—Mar. 21, 1796.

Tomlinson, Joseph to Margaret Noel—April 28, 1791.

Tonstill, Henry to Delilah Elder—June 30, 1781.

Toole, Daniel to Elizabeth Smick—Jan. 6, 1795.

Toole, James to Catherine Cruise—Aug. 19, 1784.

Toole, James to Susannah Moore—Aug. 9, 1788.

Toole, John to Christina Margaret Schott—May 29, 1794.

Toon, Samuel to Kitty Tinant—Mar. 19, 1799.

Topham, Matthew to Mary Jacobs—June 1, 1796.

Totten, Joseph to Elizabeth Kline—July 21, 1792.

Toury, Jeremiah to Sarah Matthews—June 19, 1798.

Towers, George to Mary Aiken—Jan. 8, 1795.

Towers, John to Elizabeth Hannan—Aug. 18, 1792.

Townsend, Elijah to Nancy Cogan—

Sept. 28, 1793. *Townsend*, Robert to Juliet Freeland—Jan. 17, 1794. *Townsend*, William to Sarah Mason—May 10, 1778.

Towson, Abraham to Jane Gates—Feb. 11, 1794. *Towson*, Jacob to Jane Byrd—April 19, 1788. *Towson*, James to Cary Osborn—May 13, 1786. *Towson*, William to Rebecca Young—July 16, 1785.

Tracey, Bazel to Mary Cammell—Aug. 4, 1781. *Tracey*, George to Sarah Cox—Sept. 6, 1797. *Tracey*, James to Pamela Marsh—Oct. 27, 1791. *Tracey*, Joshua to Mary Goodfellow—Oct. 30, 1794. *Tracey*, Warnall to Eleanor Lemmon—Mar. 27, 1798. *Tracey*, John to Margaret Downey—Feb. 18, 1797. *Trapnell*, William to Honora Wheeler—Oct. 4, 1779. *Travelet*, Francis to Betsy Hines—Mar. 26, 1796.

Travers, Matthew to Jane Biays—Sept. 18, 1784. *Travers*, William Briscoe to Sarah Flanteroy—Nov. 9, 1791. *Treacle*, Christopher to Mary Wilson—Dec. 15, 1792. *Treacle*, James to Mary Pitcher—Dec. 3, 1796. *Treacle*, Stephen to Orpah Hooper—May 30, 1778. *Treacle*, William to Amy Kirby—June 26, 1782. *Trench*, Peter to Catharine Stagons—Aug. 14, 1798.

Trimble, Cornelius to Elizabeth Geiter—May 28, 1778. *Trimble*, John to Sarah Kirby—May 20, 1784. *Trimble*, John to Lydia Brick—Aug. 5, 1797. *Trimble*, John to Julia Hugo—Oct. 18, 1798. *Trimble*, William to Hannah Collins—Feb. 8, 1786. *Tripp*, Harry to Jane Waters—May 5, 1798. *Trippe*, Edward to Elizabeth Barney—Feb. 25, 1794. *Triplet*, John to Rebecca McCabe—Jan. 27, 1797. *Trisler*, George to Catherine Breidenbach—Mar. 27, 1794. *Tritely*, Frederick to Charlotte Keys—Aug. 25, 1784.

Trott, Alexander to Sarah Travers—May 10, 1788. *Trotten*, George to Judah Wilson—Oct. 5, 1795. *Trotten*, John to Sarah Sollers—Mar. 5, 1793. *Troum*, Andrew to Mary Therese Foucahon—Aug. 3, 1792. *Truck*, Esau to Catherine Dewley—Aug. 17, 1785. *Truelock*, Daniel to Lydia Stevens—June 15, 1795. *Truiet*, George to Nancy Rowland—Mar. 18, 1796. *Trulock*, John to Sidney Walker—Aug. 29, 1798. *Trumbo*, Adam to Henrietta Selman—Feb. 5, 1782. *Trump*, Casper to Rachel Loor—Oct. 18, 1798. *Trump*, Henry to Lydia Branson—Dec. 2, 1799.

Tube, —? to Ruth Annes—July 15, 1788. *Tucker*, Edward to Sarah Simpson—April 9, 1791. *Tucksworth*, Robert to Cottrel—Jan. 20, 1796. *Tuder*, Joshua to Susannah McCubbins—Oct. 6, 1792. *Tudor*, John to Sarah Fugate—Apr. 17, 1795. *Tudor*, Salatiel to Temperance Fugate—Nov. 19, 1791. *Tudor*, William to Martha Griffith—Oct. 6, 1783.

Tufts, James to Mary Hurley—May 5, 1786. *Tugate*, James to Rachel Carter—Sept. 6, 1799. *Tull*, William to Mary Ball—Nov. 18, 1795. *Tumbler*, George to Rebecca Miller—Nov. 7, 1782. *Tumbletown*, Henry to Elizabeth Flemmon—Jan. 2, 1783. *Tumbison*, William to Jane Hambleton—Mar. 25, 1778.

Turnbull, Andrew to Hannah Robinson—Jan. 23, 1794. *Turnbull*, Robert to Sarah Buchanan—Mar. 13, 1790. *Turnbull*, William to Sarah Tedford—July 6, 1791. *Turner*, Charles to Sarah Noddy—Feb. 12, 1782. *Turner*, Elisha to Mary Ann Roe—Apr. 29, 1797. *Turner*, Francis to Ruth Bradley—Nov. 10, 1790. *Turner*, Jeremiah to Sarah Lansdell—Nov. 15, 1780. *Turner*,

John to Elizabeth Markins—June 27, 1779. *Turner*, John to Rosannah McBride—Sept. 7, 1782. *Turner*, John to Mary Quinlan—Oct. 19, 1796. *Turner*, Nathaniel to Elizabeth Fitz—Feb. 3, 1796. *Turner*, Samuel to Mary Brooks—Jan. 1, 1788. *Turner*, William to Martha Sheldon—July 24, 1783. *Turner*, William to Rebecca Safington—Sept. 5, 1792.

Turnpugh, William to Manah Hahn—Dec. 3, 1785. *Tush*, Michael to Margaret Henry—Aug. 12, 1795. *Tustin*, Septimus to Elizabeth Paul—Oct. 8, 1791. *Twine*, Daniel to Anne West—Dec. 19, 1797. *Twooshears*, George to Barbary Ricks—May 19, 1783. *Tydings*, Richard to Susannah Hatton—Aug. 7, 1797. *Tygart*, John to Catharine Mullan—Dec. 10, 1798. *Tyson*, Henry Sanders to Sybel O'Connors—Aug. 9, 1796. *Tyson*, Nathan to Sally Jackson—Jan. 24, 1798.

Uhler, Erasmus to Mary Neace—July 24, 1783. *Ulary*, Dust to Sarah Dooley—Nov. 8, 1796. *Underwood*, John to Elizabeth Davis—May 5, 1792. *Undusst*, Nicholas to Mette Lona Hendricks—Oct. 7, 1796. *Usher*, Thomas Jr. to Mary Philpot—Mar. 26, 1783. *Usher*, Thomas Jr. to Mary Philpot—Sept. 17, 1783.

Vaine, Henry to Sarah Grimes—Aug. 16, 1796. *Vanbibber*, Abraham to Polly Young—Nov. 10, 1795. *Vanor*, Philip to Susannah Larsh—Mar. 31, 1781. *Van Pradellis*, Benedict Francis to Cassandra Owings—July 17, 1790. *Van Vorst*, William to Eleanor Hord—Jan. 19, 1799.

Varle, Bartelemy to Catherine Sither—May 13, 1781. *Vaughan*, Benjamin Gist to Rebecca Chapman—Oct. 5, 1791. *Vaughan*, James to Jane Carter—Sept. 16, 1797. *Verdelett*, John Ely to Sophiah Hook—Apr. 2, 1779. *Verley*, John to Catharine Amey—Dec. 14, 1795. *Vernon*, A. Zeagers to Elizabeth Luke—Mar. 7, 1794. *Vety*, Jacob to Margaret Iser—Aug. 11, 1781.

Vian, John to Mary Creamer—July 12, 1784. *Vibert*, Francis to Mary Belanger—Apr. 16, 1796. *Volmar*, John to Elizabeth Reed—Apr. 16, 1795. *Vincent*, Samuel to Mary Hands—Sept. 9, 1789. *Vine*, Patten to Eleanor Walsh—Sept. 28, 1778. *Viseur*, Francis to Mary Childs—Aug. 5, 1794. *Vogel*, James to Mary Fowble—Aug. 15, 1797. *Vochey*, John Baptist to Polly Toury—June 22, 1784.

Waddle, William to Sally Cox—Jan. 13, 1795. *Wager*, Thomas to Margaret Wooden—Sept. 12, 1794. *Wagers*, Elijah to Margaret Kelly—Jan. 20, 1798. *Wages*, James to Barbara Poole—Jan. 10, 1789. *Wages*, Lake to Patience Philips—Apr. 2, 1789. *Wages*, William to Nancy Frizzle—Mar. 23, 1796.

Waggnor, Andrew to Melkey Moberry—Nov. 16, 1787. *Waggnor*, George to Juliet Cooper—Mar. 23, 1785. *Waggnor*, Jacob to Ruth Marsh—Dec. 27, 1799. *Waggnor*, Valentine to Phebe Fisher—Dec. 26, 1794. *Wagner*, Henry to Elizabeth Wolslagle—Mar. 15, 1799. *Wagner*, Jacob to Rachel R?Raborg—Aug. 7, 1798. *Waite*, Richard to Becky Benton—Dec. 6, 1799. *Waits*, Wm. Wilkinson to Susannah Stansbury—Nov. 7, 1792. *Walhor*, John to Mary Myran—Dec. 30, 1797.

Walker, Charles to Mary Woodard—May 2, 1793. *Walker*, Christian to Patience Foster—June 8, 1782. *Walker*, Daniel to Prudence Perdue—Nov. 5, 1783. *Walker*, David to Elizabeth Browning—Aug. 7, 1792. *Walker*, Elijah to Melinda Mager—Feb. 14, 1793. *Walker*, Henry to

1779. Hannah Wagner—Aug. 6, 1793. *Walker*, Joseph to Ariminta Meredith—June 17, 1782. *Walker*, Joseph to Mary Frazier—July 11, 1798.

Walker, Matthew to Elizabeth Todd—Mar. 15, 1791. *Walker*, Robert to Sarah Murphy—July 11, 1793. *Walker*, Samuel to Frances Smith—Oct. 23, 1792. *Walker*, Thomas to Esther Dell—Oct. 21, 1795. *Walker*, William to Achsah Pumphrey—July 1, 1795.

Wall, George to Alicey Wools—Mar. 8, 1794. *Wall*, Jacob to Hannah Jones—Mar. 21, 1793. *Wall*, John to Cassandra Harvey—Oct. 23, 1790. *Wall*, Michael to Ruth Chenoweth—Sept. 29, 1794. *Walls*, William to Phime Johns—Sept. 17, 1799.

Wallace, John to Ann Towson—Dec. 30, 1785. *Wallace*, John to Nancy Buckingham—Sept. 3, 1795. *Wallace*, John to Mary Alexander—Apr. 10, 1797. *Wallace*, Richard to Henny Smith—Feb. 9, 1799. *Wallace*, Robert to Rebecca Justice—Dec. 12, 1789. *Wallace*, William to Ann Burgess—Feb. 3, 1791.

Waller, Basal to Sarah Parks—June 20, 1778. *Waller*, John to Ann Taylor—July 24, 1779. *Wallingsford*, Benjamin to Elizabeth Butler—June 21, 1781. *Wallington*, Demas to Elizabeth McGee—June 20, 1793. *Wallis*, Aron to Mary Tiler—Aug. 26, 1779. *Walsh*, John to Ann James—Jan. 12, 1797. *Walsh*, Robert to Elizabeth Steel—Nov. 5, 1783. *Walter*, Jacob to Sarah Peacock—Dec. 28, 1799. *Walters*, Jacob to Ara Sollers—Apr. 2, 1785. *Walton*, John to Barbara Hook—Apr. 1, 1793.

Wamagen, Jeremiah to Mary Kittleman—Nov. 16, 1799. *Wannell*, Henry to Jane Hodge—Nov. 21, 1778. *Wante*, Chas. Stephen Peter to Mana Rose Dubruel—July 26, 1796. *Ward*, Charles to Sophia Delahage—Jan. 8, 1794. *Ward*, Francis to Sarah Goodman—Aug. 26, 1779. *Ward*, James to Sarah Trigger—July 27, 1785. *Ward*, John to O'Dell Rebecca—Dec. 31, 1799. *Ward*, Thomas to Catherine Reid—July 10, 1790. *Warden*, John to Ann Fisher—June 3, 1791. *Warden*, William to Alice Limes—Feb. 4, 1797.

Ware, John to Margaret Gosnell—Jan. 19, 1778. *Ware*, Charles to Alice Kenney—Feb. 27, 1783. *Warfield*, Alexander to Jemima Dorsey—Mar. 14, 1797. *Warfield*, Califf to Clara White—Mar. 12, 1788. *Warfield*, Edmund to Mary Ann Warfield—Dec. 22, 1792. *Warfield*, Ely to Frances Chapman—Feb. 17, 1792. *Warfield*, Ephraim to Arianah Watkins—Mar. 1, 1794. *Warfield*, George P. to Rebecca Brown—Oct. 30, 1795.

(To be continued)



Queries

Yerrington - Yarr - Yar - Yer - Olds—Ezekiel Yarrington bapt. Mar. 25, 1804/5; mar. 1st, Jerusha Avery, Mar. 8, 1731 at Beverly, Mass. Joseph, their 6th child, b. Mar. 10, 1743 (note here some of fam. spell name diff.) mar. Lucy Leffingwell, dau. Jonathan & Lucy Avery Leffingwell. Ezekiel Yerrington, (4th ch. 1st w.) mar. Eunice Starkweather & they had 13 or 14 ch: Caroline, Harriet, William, Sophia, Louise, John, Sidney, Horace, Hiram, Austin, Edwin, Franklin & Lucius. John D. & Edwin rem. to Mich. Wd. like inf. on John Daniel, the 6th ch. Wish to contact mem. of fam. Have all records with ex-

ception of this fam. tree (fr. Joseph's fam. to b. of Ezekiel & Eunice (Starkweather) Yerrington's children) b., mars. & ds.

Also want pl. of bu. Abner Olds, b. Apr. 28, 1724 at Springfield, Mass. (s. of Robert) d. Apr. 29/19, 1777, w. Mary Snow. He was Rev. sol. & Fr. & Ind. War. Will incl. fam. lines if sent.—Mrs. John G. Yerrington, North Shore Drive, Box 82, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Pancoast-Johnston-West-Seaton Pochuntas—Want data on Wm. Pancoast (Caleb, 1731-1762, & Hannah Andrews) b. —?, d. —? (Washington 1826.) He mar. (1) Mary —?, d. Phila. 1784. Did he mar. (2) Rebecca —? & have Eliza, b. —?, mar. Phila., 1809; Ann, Susan & David?

Want parentage of John Seaton Johnston, b. —? Va. aft. the Rev. To New Orleans, an architect. Ch: John Seaton, Delaware, George S. Augustus, Susan, Emma & Albina Stanhope, b. 1830, N. O., want ch. of Col. John West, mar. —? Elizabeth Seaton, He, a Tory, at West Point.—Mrs. John E. Hebel, 519 Orange Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Marsh - Fitzhugh - Hilt - Shalk - Swank - Cooke-Leonard—Thomas Marsh, b. abt. 1730, prob. Va., came to Md. with his "coz", Geo. Fitzhugh, abt. 1750 & acquired vast property, i.e., "Marsh's Ridge" in Valley of Jehosaphat on Great Gunpowder Riv.; "Charles Neighbor", Harford Co., Md.; "Eagle's Nest" in Baltimore Co., etc. Latter place supp. to have been named fr. Fitzhugh home in Va. Thomas Marsh d. Balto. Co., Md., intestate abt. 1801. Ch: John; Thomas; David; Benedict; Beale (he m. in Balto., Elinor Corbin, Mar. 21, 1798, moved with Corbin fam. to Ky.); Clement; Temperance, mar. James Basley; Sophia, mar. Benj. Henden; Achsah, mar. James or Jacob Stover; Elizabeth, mar. Joseph Winks; one deceased at time of settlement of est. was mar. to James Enlows. Want name of w. of Thomas Marsh & anc. of both. How was he related to Fitzhughs of Va.?

Also b. place & date of Henry Hilt, mar. Harriet Shalk, prob. Va. Had ch: John, b. Mar. 9, 1794; Catherine, b. Jan. 18, 1796; Polly, b. 1799; Susanna, b. Apr. 3, 1801, mar. Henry Swank, prob. in Ind.; William, b. Jan. 4, 1805; Sally b. Nov. 6, 1807; Henry, b. Oct. 10, 1810; Jacob, b. Mar. 9, 1816; Peter, b. Sept. 20, 1818; Isiah, b. Sept. 15, 1820; Henriette, b. Nov. 6, 1823; John b. 1832. Wd. like anc. of both Henry Hilt & Harriet Shalk.

Also inf. abt. Henry B. Swank, b. Ohio abt. 1799, killed in Lafayette, Ind. when team ran away, 1873. Mar. Susanna Hilt, when and where? Had Ch: Elizabeth, mar. Moses Bedford; Mary mar. William Mercer; Harriet, b. May 28, 1834, mar. Oct. 18, 1852; to George Clinton Tyler; Adeline mar. Jacob Lane; & John. Want anc. of Henry.

Also want anc. of Richard Cooke whose dau. Lydia mar. Samuel Leonard (Solomon 1, Samuel 2) who was b. Bridgewater, Conn. abt. 1683, d. Preston, Conn., May 11, 1718.—Mrs. Harry D. Fugate, 604 E. Boone St., Frankfort, Ind.

French-Cowan—Want full dates, places, names of bros. sis. pars. of James Gorden French, incl. full date on him. He mar. abt. 1826 at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Jane Cowan, b. 1802, d. 1890; they md. to Switzerland Co., Ind.

had 8 ch.: William Patton; Thomas C.; Jane Mary; Samuel; Martha; John W. Marion; Joseph. Fam. trad. is that James was an Englishman. *Janes* fam. came fr. Ire. Are there any Rev. ancs.? Corr. welcome. John W., my gd.f.—Blanche French Brower (Mrs. Marvin), Healy, Kans.

Witcher—Want inf. on b. mar. & d. of Vincent Witcher. He rep. Pittsylvania Co., Va. in both Senate & House of Delegates fr. 1823-1857. Was son of Wm. Witcher, Jr. & Molly Dalton Witcher, liv. Pittsylvania Co., Va.—Mrs. John L. (Claude Elizabeth J.) Witcher, Rte. 1, Windom, Tex.

Brown-Bradley—Who were pars. James Brown, b. Del. Co., N. Y. abt. 1803? He mar. Sarah Bradley abt. 1829-30. Sarah, b. Del. Co., N. Y. abt. 1811, d. 1856, bu. Harpersfield, N. Y. Sarah's m. was Abigail Bradley, b. Conn. abt. 1794, moved to Del. Co., N. Y. 1799. She moved to Taylor Co., Ia. 1856-57 with James Brown & fam. Want names of pars. & hus. of Abigail Bradley. Wd. like inf. reg. relatives of these fams.—Mrs. Lawrence C. Stoner, R.F.D. 2, Rock Port, Mo.

Wallace—2nd. Rept., Bur. Archives, Prov. Ont. Can. by Alex. Frazer, Prov. Arch. 1904, p. 174-75. Cont. some orig. rec. inq. into losses & serv. of U. Emp. Loyalists. Claim of Wm. Wallace, late of 96th Dist. S. Car. & now of Rawdon, Nova Scotia, July 22, 1786. "He is native of Ire., came to Amer. 1773, sett. Long Cane Settlement, S. Car. Liv. th. when Rev. War broke out, never serv. the Rebels but was oblig. to take Oath of Alleg. Aft. join. Brit. serv. as Mil. man until Evac. C. town when he sett. in Rawdon, S. C." Please give any inf. Long Cane Settlement. Location? any lists of Loyalists & mar. recs.? Wd. like name of Wm's w. if mar. in S. C. Will gives her as Eliza., some say Mary. He also gave possess. in S. C. which I do not have. Thank you for any inf.—Mrs. L. A. Wallace, Box 415, Purcellville, Va.

Trent-Spurgeon-Crabtree-Duncan—Wd. like to cor. w. any descs. of foll: Wm. Spurgeon, mar. Elizabeth Trent, Apr. 1, 1805, Washington Co., Va.; Josiah Trent mar. Margaret Crabtree, Va. prob. 1820-25; John Trent mar. Rachael Duncan, 1819, Wash. Co., Va.; Wm. Trent mar. Susannah Dyar/er, 1826, Wythe Co., Va.—Mrs. Harry W. Hobbs, 3119 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 8, Ind.

Rambo-Lyon-Sholes—Want pars. & w. of Gabriel Rambo, b. 1787 N. Y., liv. in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. with dau. Harriet, age 15. Had dau. Mary Ann mar. John Wood in 1840, Geneva, N. Y.; later liv. in Chicago, Ill. Prob. other chil. Was Gabriel's wife Beulah Wine? When & where did she die? Were Thomas G. (druggist in Lyons fr. ca 1840-48) and Jacob, John, Willian (also of Lyons) sons of Gabriel?

Want par. of Enon Lyon b. 1805 Watertown, N. Y. d. 1891 Toledo, Ohio, mar. (2nd) Electa Wright, when? who was 1st wife? Chil. were Edward Orson; Samuel Carmi b. 1827 d. 1903 Toledo, mar. 1844 Watertown, N. Y. Lucinda (Mandeville) Ferris b. 1830 Utica, N. Y. d. 1909 Toledo; Harriet A. mar. 1853 Monroe, Mich. Amos Varin; & Donna Viola Marian Montezuma b. 1842 Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. d. 1921 Wauseon, Ohio, mar. 1864 Erie, Mich. Christopher Quade Haynes.

Want date of d. and pl. of Christopher Sholes b. 1765 Groton, Conn. liv. Goshen, N. H. fr. 1794-1817, sup. to have gone fr. there to N. Y. state, pos. Genesee Co. Also want d. of death his wife, Rhoda White Sholes, dau. of Enoch & Lydia (Sprague) White. They mar. 1784 Newport, N. H. Chil: Parley, John Reuben, Daniel, Levi and Hannah, all b. bef. 1810. Any data on people by these names might lead to inf. I need.—Mrs. Milton E. Halling, 1430 16th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Rowser-Berkey-Ripple-Neal—John Rowser settled in Bedford Co. Pa. in 1785. Wife's name unkn. Had among other chil. 2 sons, Joseph mar. Elizabeth Swager. He d. abt. 1817 & his wife 1837. Want par. of Elizabeth. John & son, Joseph, were in Bedford Militia in 1789; John's son, Gideon Sr., b. 1770 d. 1854 mar. Mary —? 1850 census of Napier Twp. Bedford Co. Pa. lists Gideon & wife, Mary, as having been b. in Md. Gideon Jr. b. 1805, mar. Lydia Crop, b. 1808 in Md. Want name of her pars. John Rowser, son of Joseph & Elizabeth Swager Rowser, b. 1795 mar. Mary Stiffler, dau. of Peter Stiffler, Jr. & wife, Elizabeth. Peter Jr. d. 1807. His f. Peter Stiffler Sr. d. 1808/10, mar. Catherine. Wish pars. of wives of Peter Sr. & Peter Jr. Liv. in Bedford Co., Pa. but reported to have rem. fr. Md.

Jacob Berkey d. 1805 in Conemaugh Twp., Somerset Co. Pa. mar. Elizabeth Blough, Plough, Blauch, Bleich. Des. pars. of Elizabeth Blough, also of Jacob Berkey.

Want ancs. & wife's name of Casper Ripple of Quemahoning Twp. Somerset Co. Pa. d. 1828. Their s. John Sr. d. 1848, mar. Sarah —? John Sr. had s. John Jr. b. abt. 1802, Somerset Co. Pa. mar. Sarah Replogle. Wish proof that she was dau. of George & Mary Stouder Replogle. George was son of Rhinehart Replogle Sr. of Bedford Co. Pa. Desire name and anc. of wife of Rhinehart Sr. Mary Stouder Replogle was dau. John Stouder Sr. & wife, Sarah. Desire anc. & maiden name of Sarah Stouder.

Wish anc. of — Neal and wife, Mary Vance, of Allegheny Co. Pa. Their son, William Henry b. 1847 d. 1922 mar. Mary McCabe/McKage of Allegheny Co. Pa. (dau. of James & Nancy McCabe) d. 1930 in Pitts. Pa. They res. in Ross Twp. Allegheny Co. Pa. with P.O. at Glenshaw, Pa. Also anc. of James McCabe & wife, Nancy, whose md. name is unkn. Nancy mar. 2nd David Woods & had 2 daus; Jennie mar. George Heaverline; Annie mar — Schriber. William Henry Neal & wife, Mary McCabe Nealand his mo., Mary Vance Neal, are bur. in Hiland Presbyterian Cemetery, Perrysville, Ross Twp., Allegheny Co. Pa. No tombstones for wife & mother. Nancy McCabe woods is bur. in Uniondale Cemetery, Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jennie Heaverline bur. in Cross Roads Presbyterian Cemetery, Allegheny Co. Pa. Will exchange data.—Mrs. Clarence R. (Vivian Ellen) Neal, 253 Main St., New Kensington, Pa.

Heeter - Heater - Herder - Lampton - Allen - Ladden—Want anc. Christian Heater & Nancy Donohoe. C. Heater b. Pa. moved to Va. then W. Va. abt. 1800 d. 1871, he fought in W. of 1812, proof wanted. N. Donohoe died 1853. Want anc. of Thomas & Lucinda Baldwin Wright, they lived around Lebanon, Ky. abt. 1800.

Also inf. Lampton fam. Breckenridge Co. Ky. 1800-1847. Chil: Josephine, Nancy & Bertrum. Josephine mar. Samuel Allen b. 1847.

Also inf. James Allen b. Sept. 26, 1823, d. Nov. 27, 1853, mar. Rachael E. —? b. Nov. 12, 1826, d. July 2, 1909, liv. Breckenridge Co. Ky. bur. Big Clifty, Ky.

Also inf. Wm. Molten Ledden mar. Sara B. More Nov. 24, 1842. Son, Cornelius b. Aug. 15, 1850 mar. Mary Silindia Baty Sept. 1869, who was b. Oct. 12, 1845. Lived in Va. abt. 1750, Ill., 1890, Kan., 1800.—Mrs. D. S. Deighton, 514 S. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Strange—John b. Va. 1742/43. Left will in Franklin Co. Ga. June 19, 1827, named wife, Martha, sons, Seth & Starling. He ser. Rev. Want name of his father.—Iva J. Geary, 6817 Laurel St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

McBe(a)th—Three bros. Alexander, John & Andrew came to Pa. bef. Fr.-Ind. War. Can give data Andrew's fam. exchange data on fam. of Alexander & John.—Mrs. Robert E. Erdahl, 712 4th Ave. East, Williston, N. D.

Tipton—Thomas mar. Rebecca Lacy in Washington Co. Tenn. July 23, 1791 or is he the Thomas Tipton who mar. Sarah Broyles? Did he live Walker Co. Ga. 1840? Census 1840 listed Thomas Tipton & wife, age betwn. 60-70. He is not listed 1850 census but a Rebecca Tipton, age 76, listed with Thomas J. Tipton, 49. Is this Rebecca Tipton the Rebecca Lacy who mar. Thomas Tipton in 1791 Wash. Co. Tenn.? Is he son Col. John Tipton, Hist. & desc. of Thomas Tipton? Who was the Thomas Tipton who mar. Sarah Broyles with dau. Ruth, b. Aug. 1791, mar. Jobe? Anyone having information please write Mrs. Fay Crowell Jackson, 1921 Madison St., Amarillo, Texas.

Whitehead—Aaron, Pvt. Am. Rev., "Minute Man" N. J. Militia, b. —? where —? who were his people? d. Parsippany 1809, where bur.? Mar. to Achasah Halsey, had son Halsey who mar. Nancy (Smyth) Smith, Mayflower lineage. Will be glad to give line worked out to anyone who wishes.—Mrs. O. McCarthy, 2681 Lakewood Ave., Apt. 9, Detroit, Mich.

Gay - Hunt - Kendall - Devall (DeVaul, DuVal, DuVall) - Milligan - Devaughan (DeVaughn, DeVaun, DeVan)—Wish to know who inh. John Gay's land known as "Auburn's Chace", Chesterfield Co. Va. He inh. from his mo. Elizabeth Bolling Gay, wife Dr. William Gay, will dated July 23, 1766, Chesterfield Co. Va. Was this the John Thomas Gay who mar. Patience? Want her md. name. He lived in Northampton Co. & Franklin Co. N. C. Will in Franklin Co. dated 1784, 9 chil: Joshua; Temperance mar. Jeremiah Walker; Allen, b. 1765 Northampton, N. C. mar. 1st Celia Rae Elbert, 2nd Abigail Castleberry, 3rd Mrs. Annie Benton, Henry Co. Ga.; William (my gr.gr.grf.) b. 1766 N. C. d. 1852 Fayette Co. Ga. mar. Mary Hunt, b. 1770 N. C. d. 1851 Fayette Co. Ga. Had 3 girls, 2 sons: my gr.grf. Sherod H. Gay, b. 1808, Hancock Co. Ga. mar. Annis Allen; William Gay liv. in Selma Ala.; Joanna mar. Robert Sims; John Gay b. 1760, mar. Amelia Castleberry; Gilbert b. 1771, mar. Lavisa; Mary (Polly) mar. Joseph Thompson; Thomas.

Also want pars. Mary Hunt, b. 1770, N. C. d. 1851 Fayette Co. Ga. mar. William Gay, b. 1766,

N. C. Had several sisters, one mar. a Gay; Charlotte Hunt mar. a Wright, liv. in Tenn. Mary's mo. "widow" Hunt mar. Elias Gay, had 3 chil: Elias killed by lightning in N. C.; Sherrod Haywood Gay, b. 1783, N. C. mar. his 2nd coz., Sarah Curry (son, Elbert Hilliard Gay mar. Julia Ann Webb); Elizabeth Gay mar. a Gay. Aft. Elias Gay's death, his wife, "widow" Hunt Gay. (bur. Jasper Co. Ga.) & Hunt daus. together with Sherrod Haywood Gay & Elizabeth Gay came to Ga.

Des. inf. on pars. & wife of Isaac Kendall. Came fr. Mont. Co. N. C. but were in S. C. bef. com. to Ga. Owned land in Fayette, Jasper, Pike, Crawford, & liv. in Fayette Co., Ga. Mt. Zion Methodist Church nr. Griffin, Ga. org. in his home in 1824. Chil: James, b. 1793 S. C.; Isaac, b. 1798 S. C.; Mary Elizabeth, b. 1801 Ga. mar. 1st Frederick Session, b. 1791, d. 1827 Ga. 2nd. Isham Morris, mov. to Crenshaw Co. Ala. & died there. Other chil.

Des. inf. on pars. of Samuel DeVall & wife, Sarah Milligan. Her father came fr. Cork, Ireland, liv. in Abbeville Dist. S. C. Samuel DeVall's will dated Mar. 1818, Abbeville Dist. S. C., list chil.: Joseph; Elizabeth, b. 1805, Abbeville Dist. d. Clayton Co. Ga. 1892, mar. Elijah DeVaughan, liv. in Henry & Fayette Co. Ga.; James Otis, b. 1807, d. 1882 Palatka Co. Fla. mar. Mary Anna Waddell, dau. of Moses Waddell; Matilda mar. a Dobbs, liv. in Miss.; Cecily Beverly mar. William Trust, liv. & d. near Lanover, Abbeville Dist. S. C. What kin was Samuel to Michael DeVall, Abbeville Dist. S. C.?

Des. inf. on pars. of Samuel DeVaughan & wife, Elizabeth, liv. in Nash Co. N. C. Chil.: William; Michael; John; Isham; Elijah, b. 1794 Nash Co. N. C. d. 1840 Henry Co. Ga. mar. Elizabeth Bailey DeVall; Samuel; Elizabeth mar. a Owens; Susan mar. a Rowe; Cintha mar. a Bailey; Mahaly mar. a Crumpton.—Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, 244 S. Main St., Blakely, Ga.

Rainbolt-Dagley-Barron—John Alvin Rainbolt, b. 1822 in Ky. d. Lincoln Par., La. mar. in La. to Sarah Jane White b. in Ala. Son, John Maze Rainbolt b. 1857, mar. Nancy Ida Dagley b. 1865. Said Nancy was dau. James Boyd Dagley, b. 1822 & Elizabeth Jane Barron, b. 1825. Tenn. Was Elizabeth Jane Barron's anc. Robert Barron on pens. list of Ky. 1813? Want names of her pars. & gr. pars. Where and when b.—Mrs. J. A. Rainbolt, 604 Wood St., West Monroe, La.

Bruce—Want md. name Sarah who mar. Moses Bruce abt. 1765, liv. at Southborough & Woburn, Mass. Want all dates of Sarah & who were pars.? Moses Bruce was "Minute Man" in Capt. Josiah Fays Co. Want date & pl. of death.—Mrs. Harry H. Bates, 300 Glenlock Road, Ridley Park, Pa.

Thames-Harwell—Des. inf. fr. any desc. John Harwell, b. 1792 in N. or S. Car., also Sarah A. Harwell, b. 1796. Des. fam. data on Thames line, sometimes confused with Themes or Thomas. And desc. of Amon or William Thames (S. Car.)? Can either line be est.—Mrs. Helen Thames Raley, Shawnee, Okla.

Percival - Crocker - Short - Weaver - Wing - Whitney—Want anc. of John Percival who mar. 1742, Lydia Fuller, res. Sandwich, Mass. Chil:

(Continued on page 734)

MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT SPECIAL MEETING

June 6, 1956

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, at 12:00 noon, Wednesday, June 6, 1956, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Lord's Prayer was recited in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Hager, Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Skinner, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; *State Regents:* Mrs. Wrenn, District of Columbia; Mrs. George, Maryland; Mrs. Tonkin, Virginia. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Skillman, New Jersey.

The President General thanked the members for coming and said that she was delighted to have them.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis moved that 53 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted. Miss Dennis reported changes in membership as follows: Deceased, 336; resigned, 232; reinstated, 53.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Ainsworth, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 637 applications presented to the Board.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that the 637 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Trau, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 21st to June 6th:

Due to moving out of the State, Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Irving Oehler, organizing regent in Dallas, Texas, has resigned this office.

Through their respective State Regents the following five members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Helen Arlene Myers Marr, Kensington, Maryland; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Jones Barker, Margate, New Jersey; Mrs. Delia Boone Crisp Dugan, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Ruth Holliday McIlhenny, Edinburg, Texas; Miss Frances Eujan Smith, Odessa, Texas.

The following three organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Margaret Turner Stewart, Centre, Alabama; Mrs. Isabel Kline Rock, Wilton, Connecticut; Mrs. Evelyn Towne Findlay Billings, Quincy, Massachusetts.

The following reappointment of three organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Margaret Turner Stewart, Centre, Alabama; Mrs. Isabel Kline Rock, Wilton, Connecticut; Mrs. Evelyn Towne Findlay Billings, Quincy, Massachusetts.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Abi Humiston, Thomaston, Connecticut, (the membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year); Anne Adams Tufts, Somerville, Massachusetts.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Adam Thoroughgood, Churchland, Virginia.

IMOCENE GUION TRAU,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of three organizing regents; disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p. m.
ADELE WOODHOUSE ERB,
Recording Secretary General.

New Letters of Instruction from National Chairmen

Letters of instruction regarding the ensuing year's work will be sent out during the summer to all State Regents and others in order to give the latest information on projects and plans.

Observance of Constitution Week

Material suitable for the observance of Constitution week may be purchased from the National Defense Committee, N.S.D.A.R. 1776 D Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1956-57

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BBC from Washington

(Continued from page 701)

away thousands of American flags each year and instructions on how to fly, treat and respect the flag. The Society, busily engaged in interesting itself—some unkind critics call it “interfering”—in almost all of America’s national activities, puts the conservation of America’s natural resources near the top of its list. “And,” one Daughter put it to me, “our most valuable natural resource—our children.”

Last year, the Continental Congress adopted an impressive list of Resolutions ranging from opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations to urging state and local governments to assume greater responsibility for American Indians. This year the theme of the Congress will be “To Protect America’s Future through Patriotic Education.” It’s to be hoped that out-of-town Daughters attending the Congress will have better luck than one who called a taxicab during a past Congress and asked the driver to take her to the “Revolutionary Building. You know,” she added, “the Headquarters of the Revolution.”

“Sorry, ma’am,” the driver replied. “This cab don’t get into that kind of trouble.”

This is Douglas Willis in Washington. I return you to the BBC in London.

Honoring Our Regent

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Organized October 29, 1954

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

“BBC from Washington,” by Douglas Willis was broadcast from Washington, D.C., on April 5, 1956, at 1:30 p.m. EST. We thought our members would like to know his impression of our Society given for listeners to BBC abroad.

Mrs. Ralph Mintener is the daughter-in-law of a member of Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver, Colorado. She spoke at the chapter’s Citizenship Day program on “I Am an American.”

“It Can Be Done,” by Elizabeth Bailey Gunn (Mrs. Dudley), Regent of Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Wash.

“The Sick Soldier of the Revolution,” by Mabelle B. McGuire (Mrs. P. E.) of Ventura, California. She belongs to Mit-z-khan-a-khan Chapter.

Virginia W. Howard (Mrs. Peyton H.) was Regent of Bryan Station Chapter, D.A.R., Lexington, Ky., and is the author of “Bryan Station, Heroes and Heroines, Aug. 16, 1782.”

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I Am an American

(Continued from page 694)

The opportunities for greater knowledge and a broader outlook are thrilling.

New fields of thoughts are unveiled and enjoyed at every step.

New social skills have to be mastered and the old ones must be integrated (a requirement which may not be as easy as it sounds to fulfill.)

From my new life, I have acquired a zest for the present and the future and a self-dependency which women in Europe did not have, a freedom of thought opening unlimited horizons, a faith never attained before.

On the other hand, I have fun applying the age-tested methods of Europe to study my new country, keeping an eye for the quaint and the charming, the traditional which we have here, even if it is of more recent vintage, practicing my former language and enjoying it for cultural purposes and teaching it to my little son, while speaking English at home, trying to extend by all means the knowledge I already have of this new part of the world.

I have no ancestors here . . . only myself. So I had better see to it that someday I will make a suitable ancestor for my children . . . and my grandchildren . . . It is fun.

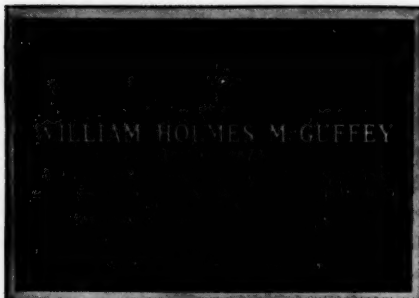
It is surprisingly simple to have an undivided allegiance with a dual heritage.

The allegiance, of course, belongs to the country which has accomplished the miracle, in which the new personality has bloomed and matured, and grown. In marriage, the loyalty goes to one's mate and there is no turning back, although the parents are still honored and loved. Becoming a new citizen is comparable to this, I am still grateful to my former country for all it has given me. My undivided loyalty, however belongs to this one where I have found my new self, a new happiness, a new significance to life, and the joy of participating in the building of the nation.

I have come from far away, carrying my own peculiarly colored stone to add to the mosaic which is America.

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(Continued from page 725)

Elisha; Abigail; Sarah; Elizabeth; Benjamin; John, b. 1754, mar. 1776 to Ruth Crocker, b. 1759, Falmouth, Mass.

Also anc. Elizabeth Short, d. 1656, Andover, Mass. mar. Nicholas Holt.

Also anc. of Jacob & Amy (?) Weaver. Jacob b. abt. 1780 poss. in N. Y. & removed to Burr Oak, Mich. abt. 1834-40, d. there bef. 1850; Amy d. bef. July 1856 when her will was prob. They had 3 chil.: Margaret, mar. Remington Hobby Whitney abt. 1833; Lydia, mar. 1st — Hollenbeck, 2nd Hiram Draper; and William Henry. Was Jacob the son of Joseph & Zarviah (Wing) Weaver who mar. Nov. 14, 1781, Oblong, N. Y.?

Des. inf. on Remington Hobby Whitney & his bro, Peter, both b. in Maine, 1802 & 1811 resp. Remington's son, Daniel Wing Whitney, b. 1834 in Avon, Livingston Co. N. Y. Peter & Remington both rem. to Burr Oak, Mich. abt. 1840.—Mrs. Frank S. Healey, 201 N. 13th St., Norfolk, Nebr.

Ensor - (Enzor) - McNeill - Griffin - Stevens - Barnett—Wt. pr. of m., b. & d. for foll: Guilford Ensor, b. 3-15-1812, Fair Bluff, N. C., d. Athens now Ramar, Ala., 1860, m. Ava Jane Griffin 2-8-1838, b. 10-10-1815, Troy, Ala., d. at Ramar, Ala., 4-10-1859. (John) Summers Ensor (Ensor) b. 7-10-1756, was b. pl. Wales? d. at Fair Bluff, N. C. 12-12-1820, m. Mary Stevens, 1798, b. 11-16-1780, Fair Bluff, N. C., d. Fair Bluff, N. C. 10-10-1825.

Was Rev. Soldier John Griffin res. of Pike Co., Ala., 1840, anc. of Ava Jane Griffin?

Was Rev. Soldier, Thos. Barnett f. or gr. f. of Mary Barnett who m. Archibald McNeill?

Also wt. pr. of Mil. serv. of (John) Summers Ensor (Ensor), Rev. Soldier N. C. and Md.—Miss Ethel G. Kroner, Box 451, Fairhope, Ala.

Lewis-Proctor—Wt. inf. Lucy Lewis who mar. Charles Proctor & is ment. twice in his will, dated 1784, Spotsylvania Co. Records as "Lucy Lewis" now Lucy Proctor.

Also inf. of Hon. Belder Proctor, Spotsylvania Co., mar. Mildred Lewis, dau. of John Augustine Lewis & his w. Anna Rebecca Latimer. Was he of same fa. as Charles, William & George Proctor of Old Rappahannock Records or of Surrey Co., Va., Proctors—Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, 203 Broad St., Salem, Va.

Nichols-Hayden—Wt. anc. & mar. rec. of James Nichols, Meth. Minister b. Northampton, Mass., 1794, d. Whately, Mass., Dec. 14, 1858, mar. Elsie Hayden, b. Feb. 1, 1794, dau. of Josiah Hayden & Esther Hallock Hayden, Haydensville, Mass. (d. when?). Their ch. Mariah mar. —? Warfield of Blandford, Mass.; William H. mar. Lucina C. Hall; Josiah H. mar. Eliza Luce; Byron W. mar 1st, Mary Olds, 2nd, Anna —?; Edward P. mar. Hortense Eugenia Bates; Henry L. mar. Harriet Lyman; James, prob. unmar., & Mary, hus. unk., d. aft. birth of 1st ch. Any inf. on the above or their ch. greatly app.—Mrs. Edward T. Graham, 114 Grant Ave., Cresskill, N. J.

Pye—Peter and Thomas given land grants Walterboro, S. C. by Gov., abt. 1800; Where did they come fr. bef. settling S. C.? Fam. Story—desc. of Simon Pye, Court of Eng., came over on or abt. time of Mayflower.—Mrs. Marvin D. Beacham, 542 E. 51st St., Savannah, Ga.

Parker-Childs—Inf. pars. of Abigail Parker who mar. Jonathan Childs, Oct. 5, 1729, Westborough, Mass., d. Mar. 3, 1756, Grafton, Mass. Is there any Rev. Serv. for Jonathan?—Mrs. C. A. Burkhardt, Rt. 4, 6436 Burkhardt Rd., Howell, Mich.

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(Continued from page 710)

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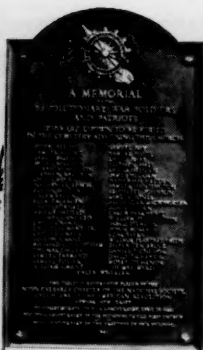
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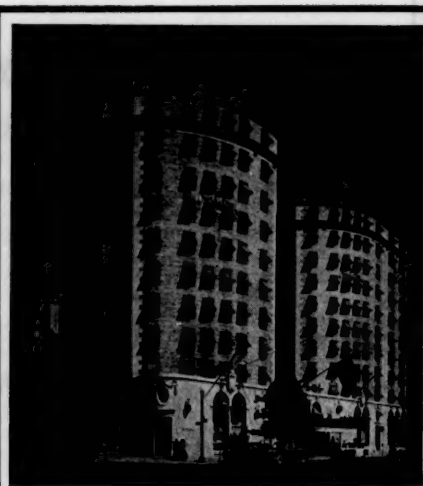
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